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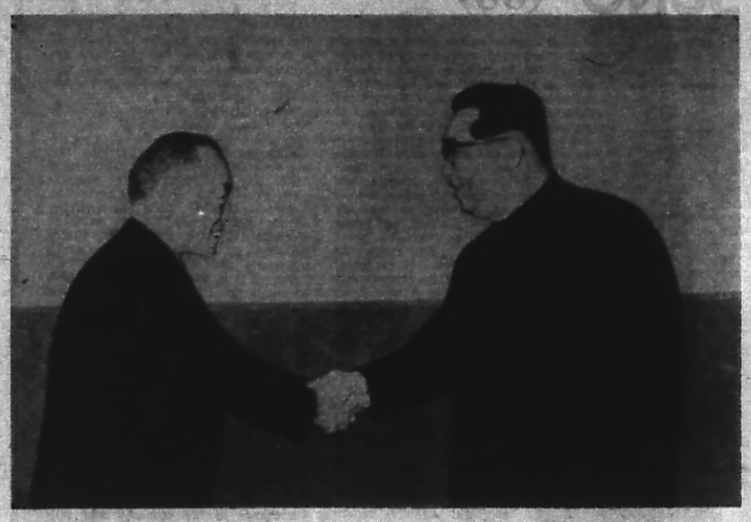

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, receives the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan which attended the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea

## Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

### Receives Congratulatory Group of Koreans in Japan Which Attended the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, received on February 6 the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan which attended the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Present on the occasion were Choe Yong Gun, head, and all the members, of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan.

Also present there was Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, had a cordial conversation with the members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan.

## TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, Comrade **Haxhi Lleshi**, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic, and Comrade **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Albanian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the Albanian People's Republic.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram of condolence to Comrade **Walter Ulbricht**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and Comrade **Willi Stoph**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, in connection with the passing away of Comrade Hermann Matern, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, Chairman of the Central Control Committee of the Party and Vice-President of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Francois Tombalbaye**, President of the Republic of Chad, on the occasion of the day of her independence.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike**, Prime Minister of Ceylon, on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the independence of Ceylon.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Indira Gandhi**, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, on the occasion of the day of founding of the Republic of India.

## Warm Greetings to Comrade KIM IL SUNG

### on His Election as General Secretary of the CC of Workers' Party of Korea

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Workers' Party of Korea and the 40 million Korean people, received from various countries telegrams and letters warmly greeting his re-election as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received congratulatory telegrams and letters from the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine; the members of the "Group for Study of Plans and History of Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement; Jakob Camarata, chief delegate of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement in Lusaka; the "Brazilian People's Revolutionary Vanguard," the "Brazilian October 8 Revolutionary Movement" and the "Brazilian National Liberation Action" in Havana; P. Biquard, General Secretary of the World Federation of Scientific Workers; Premalal Kumarasiri, Vice-Chairman of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association; the inaugural meeting for the Akuressa Branch of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association; Ielhdih Ould Sidi Ahmed, Chairman of the Youth Supreme Council of the Mauritanian People's Party; Suban Narat Senabango, Chairman of the Guiding Committee of the Union of Laotian University Students Studying in France; and the students of Asia, Africa and Latin America studying in the Soviet Union.

The congratulatory telegram from the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine said as follows:

We heard the news of your re-election as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea with a boundless revolutionary pleasure. We extend our warm comradely greetings to you.

Your re-election as General Secretary is an expression of the infinite revolutionary trust in you of the Korean people who enjoy the sagacious leadership of the militant Workers' Party of Korea guided by the *Juche* idea, and a glaring manifestation of the absolute support of the Korean people for the wise lines set forth by you, the respected and beloved Leader, at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. It gives great encouragement to us who are striving for the development of the militant solidarity with your Party and country.

In their congratulatory letter the students of Asia, Africa and Latin America studying in the Soviet Union pointed out as follows:

You Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, command the absolute trust and respect of the Communists and revolutionary people the world over as the great, outstanding Leader of the international communist movement for your resolute struggle against imperialism and for your distinguished contribution to the development of the international communist movement and the world revolution as a whole.

Since you have been re-elected as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and lead the Korean revolution and the world revolution in their van, the future of the Korean people and the revolutionary people of the world will be brighter.

Though we are from different countries of the three continents and have different languages and customs, we are marching ahead closely united with one idea and will, taking guidance from the great revolutionary ideas of you Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the world revolution, and from the great revolutionary lines charted by you and looking into the bright future.

We are firmly convinced that when we, embodying your great revolutionary ideas, follow the path which you have explored in person and led the people along, we shall be able to build on the three continents in future such a great, decent life as the people in Chollima Korea enjoy today.

We extend once again our warm congratulations to you upon your re-election as General Secretary of the Party Central Committee at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with our deepest reverence and sincerely wish good health and a long life to you Comrade Kim Il Sung, the most outstanding Marxist-Leninist of our times, genius Leader of revolution, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, for the victory of the Korean and world revolutions and for the triumph of the great anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle of the tri-continental peoples.

## Political Committee of Central Committee of Workers' Party of Korea

## Adopts Decision on Grandly Commemorating Centenary of Paris Commune

The Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea adopted recently a decision on grandly commemorating the centenary of the Paris Commune.

Pointing to the immortal feats of the Paris Commune, the decision stresses that the Commune signified the first great revolutionary advance of the working class which shattered the myth about the "eternity" of capitalism and pronounced the inevitability of its fall and that it dealt a heavy blow at capitalism and encouraged the world working class to a decisive struggle against the exploitation and oppression by capital.

Touching upon the historic lesson of the Paris Commune, the first proletarian revolution in human history, the decision notes that this lesson goes to prove that if the working class is to win the revolution, it must be led by its revolutionary party and outstanding leader and it must thoroughly smash the bourgeois state machine by revolutionary violence and establish a new form of power of the proletarian dictatorship and rally around it the peasantry and the broad masses of other exploited and oppressed toilers and thoroughly put down counter-revolution, waging an uncompromising struggle against all class enemies, and carry out revolutionary socio-economic reforms by completely demolishing the economic foundations of the exploiting classes and carry the revolution to an end, shattering the manoeuvres of the opportunists of all hues.

The decision also points out that Marx and Engels, on the basis of the experiences of the Commune, confirmed that the proletarian dictatorship can be established only after the old bourgeois state machine is destroyed and Lenin developed the Marxist theory on the proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship to suit the new historic conditions in the course of the struggle against all hues of opportunists.

The decision stresses that the Marxist-Leninist theory on the proletarian dictatorship has been creditably upheld and developed in the revolution of our country and splendidly embodied in our revolutionary practice by Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the great Leader of revolution.

It notes especially that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has been converted into a socialist power independent in politics, self-sustaining in economy and self-defensive in national defence under the rays of the great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of revolution, is creditably performing the function and role of a power of the proletarian dictatorship as the banner of freedom and independence for our people and a weapon for building socialism and communism and displaying its might to the full.

The decision emphasizes that Comrade Kim Il Sung, a brilliant Marxist-Leninist and the great Leader of revolution, has given a new, overall exposition of the historical mission of the proletarian dictatorship and its tasks in each stage of the development of the revolution and the important tasks of the proletarian dictatorship and principles and ways to be held fast to in strengthening the proletarian dictatorship particularly after the establishment of the socialist system and thus made a distinguished contribution to enriching the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism.

Over the last one century since the Paris Commune raised its first torch the flames of the proletarian revolution have raged all over the world and socialism has now become a world-wide system and the revolutionary storm has swept furiously the Asian, African and Latin American continents where the people were groaning due to the plunder and oppression by the imperialists, thereby cutting off the last life line of imperialism, the decision stresses, and continues: The day is drawing nearer when imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism will be beat down and capitalism buried once and for all on the globe and the ultimate victory of the proletarian dictatorship be won all over the world.

The decision stresses: Upholding the programmatic report made by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, all the working people should thoroughly establish among themselves the unitary ideological system of the Party, struggle against revisionism and bourgeois ideologies and all other descriptions of reactionary ideological viruses, uphold the purity of Marxism-Leninism and thoroughly put down all the manoeuvres of the class enemies by further strengthening the proletarian dictatorship and revolutionize and working-classize the whole society by vigorously carrying out the ideological revolution and more powerfully carry on the socialist economic construction.

According to the decision, on the occasion of the centenary of the Paris Commune lectures will be widely organized for introducing and propagandizing the immortal exploits of the Paris Commune and the historic experiences of the proletarian dictatorship among the Party members and working people and scientific forums and scientific report meetings dealing with the feats of the Paris Commune and its historic significance and the question of proletarian dictatorship be organized at the scientific and higher educational institutions in our country.

"Grand celebrations or meetings commemorating the centenary of the Paris Commune" will be held in the capital and in the provincial seats (or cities under central authority) on March 17, 1971 to significantly mark the centenary of the Paris Commune.

Various papers in the capital and dailies in provincial seats (or cities under central authority) will carry editorials and articles and the newspapers and the radio and TV networks will give wide publicity to the colourful celebration events of the centenary of the Paris Commune.

# Tractor Drivers Resolve to Creditably Effect Comprehensive Mechanization of Agriculture, Upholding the Militant Programme Put Forward by the Great Leader at Fifth Congress of WPK

### National Meeting of Tractor Drivers Held in Presence of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

The National Meeting of Tractor Drivers which opened at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on February 12 in the presence of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, closed on the 14th after successfully winding up its work.

Respectfully placed on the platform of the hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people and the benevolent father of the entire people and the tractor drivers of our country, who is always leading our people steadfastly along the one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.

The meeting convened on the personal initiative of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung summed up the achievements so far made in the struggle for introducing mechanization in agriculture, and discussed the tasks to be fulfilled by tractor drivers for bringing about an epochal turn in the rural technical revolution—one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution set forth by the Leader at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea—particularly in the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

Present at the meeting were a large number of Red frontrankers in rural mechanization including model tractor drivers, and the functionaries of farm-machine stations.

The meeting was attended also by the functionaries of the Party organs and the agricultural guidance organs of all levels, the functionaries of tractor factories and other factories and enterprises which render material assistance for mechanization of agriculture, the scientists and technicians in the domain of farm machines and the functionaries of ministries and central organs.

At 9 a.m. on February 12, the first day of the meeting, **the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, appeared at the platform.**

The entire attendants rose from their seats all at once and warmly welcomed the fatherly Leader with the loud cheers "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and prolonged, stormy applause that rocked the hall.

Amid the prolonged cheers of *manse* (hurrah) model tractor drivers presented Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, with a basket of fragrant flowers carrying the feelings of unbounded reverence of the attendants of the meeting and the entire rural mechanization workers.

The platform was taken by Comrades Kim Il, Hyon Mu Gwang, Kim Man Gum and Hong Won Gil and other responsible functionaries of Party and government organs and mass organizations, workers of agricultural guidance organs of all levels and model tractor drivers.

The meeting opened with the playing of the Patriotic Song.

Comrade Kim Man Gum, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made the report "On the Tasks of Tractor Drivers for Materializing Comprehensive Mechanization of Agriculture Advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Great Leader, at the Fifth Congress of the Party."

The reporter said:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, personally arranged a meeting of tractor drivers, attaching great importance to the duty and role of tractor drivers who will directly undertake comprehensive mechanization in the countryside during the period of the new Six-Year Plan and will be responsible for agricultural production as a whole in the future.

This is one more clear expression of the deep trust of the Leader in our tractor drivers and his warm love for them.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, brilliant successes have been made in socialist rural construction in the past period as in all other fields of the national economy, the reporter said, and went on:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

**"The Party has directed great efforts to the technical reorganization of the rural economy in keeping with the policy put forth at its Fourth Congress and, particularly, along the path illumined by the 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' adopted at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Party in 1964, and brought about brilliant successes in this field."**

Along with the ideological and cultural revolutions, the technical revolution for the technical reconstruction of the rural economy has been dynamically pushed ahead in our countryside under the bright rays of the Theses in which Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist of our era and the brilliant Leader of revolution, gave the first exposition of the ways for the final solution of the peasant question and agricultural question under socialism: irrigation has been completed in a very short span of time, with the result that our country has come to have a solid foundation of agricultural production that always ensures rich and stable harvests whatever drought or flood may come, the task of electrification in the countryside has also been carried out with credit and big progress made in mechanization and chemicalization.

In particular, thanks to the energetic efforts of our Party for the mechanization of agriculture, the tractor and farm machine production capacities of the country have increased considerably, farm-machine station, the base of the technical revolution in the countryside, has been set up in every city and county, land construction offices have been organized, factories producing trailing farm machines and spare parts of tractors have been erected and tractor repair bases and farm implements factories have been firmly built up throughout the country in the past period.

The number of tractors serving the rural economy grew 3.5 times and that of lorries 7 times in the period from 1961 to 1970, and the number of up-to-date trailing farm machines of various kinds increased markedly.

Our country has already reached the level of the world's advanced countries in mechanization of agriculture.

In the same period the kinds of mechanized operations grew from 11 to 47 and total amount of work done by machines 2.2 times.

All the achievements in the mechanization of agriculture could be made because Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the great *Juche* idea which is the guiding idea of revolution and construction in our era and the brilliant Leader of revolution, originally illumined the road of the technical revolution in the countryside and unswervingly led the whole Party and the entire people along the one straight path of victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, put forth the original and active line on carrying on the technical reconstruction of the rural economy in reliance on the superiority of the triumphant socialist system and the growing strength of heavy industry soon after the completion of agricultural cooperativization and organized and mobilized the whole Party and the entire people to implement this line.

The Leader directed special attention and deep solicitude to the laying of the material and technical foundations for the mechanization of agriculture.

Right after the completion of agricultural cooperativization, the Leader visited the Kiyang Farm Tools Factory and a lorry spare parts factory which were small at that time and imbued the workers there with the staunch fighting spirit of self-reliance to turn out tractors and lorries fit for the actual conditions of our country with our own efforts.

Following the earnest teaching of the Leader, our heroic working class valorously strove smashing to pieces conservatism and mystery about technique, manufactured the first trial products with our own efforts, our own technique and our own materials in a month or so at the factories which turned out only small and medium farm tools and lorry spare parts in the past, and began supplying from the following year thousands of tractors and lorries to the countryside every year.

If we had not built our tractor industry and automobile industry, tightening our belt and sparing every penny in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in those difficult days after the war, following the great *Juche* idea of the Leader, we would not have been able to firmly equip our rural economy with modern machines and techniques in so short a span of time as we see today nor free our peasants from outmoded farm tools and backward techniques.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung has indicated the clear-cut orientation for the mechanization of agriculture and the ways for its implementation suited to the objective conditions of the rural economy and the level of the development of machine-building industry of the country at each stage of the development of the revolution, even taught about the type and structure of tractors and farm machines fit for the actual conditions of our country and settled everything, sparing nothing, for mechanization.

Referring to the fact that the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung completely reorganized the tractor operation system so that the cooperative farms could make most effective use of tractors of state ownership and the tractor drivers work as the master with the attitude and stand of assuming responsibility for agricultural production, the reporter said:

The reorganization of the tractor operation system was the most original and revolutionary measure which further raised the role and responsibility of the tractor drivers in agricultural production and made the cooperative farms more effectively use modern machines of state ownership by giving the right to use tractors to the cooperative farms, while retaining ownership of tractors by the whole people, in accordance with the principles of

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# Brief History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade KIM IL SUNG (33)

In May 1967 Comrade Kim Il Sung made public an immortal work, **"On the Questions of the Period of Transition from Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat."**

In the work he, firmly adhering to the stand of *Juche*, profoundly analyzed the propositions of the founders of Marxism-Leninism on the question of the transition period, linking them with the historical circumstances of their times and the premises they had started from, creatively applied them to the concrete reality of today and developed them, thus giving a most scientific and all-round elucidation to the question for the first time, overcoming all sorts of Right and Left deviations in dealing with it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"...The questions of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat as defined by the classics were perfectly correct under the historical circumstances of their times and the premises they had started from.**

**"Our present reality, however, demands us to develop them creatively and not apply them perfunctorily. We carried out the socialist revolution under the conditions where we had taken over very backward productive forces of a colonial agrarian country, and are building socialism under the circumstances where capitalism still exists as a considerable force in the world.**

**"We must take into account such specific realities of ours in order to give correct solutions to the questions of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Bearing this point in mind, I consider it to be excessive to regard the transition period in our counry as the period up to the higher phase of communism, I deem it right to regard it as the period up to socialism. But it is wrong to believe that the transition period will come to a close as soon as the socialist revolution has come off victorious and the socialist system is established."**

Defining the transition period as up to complete victory of socialism, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us that when we push ahead with socialist construction and thoroughly win over the former middle classes to the side of the revolution, when we eliminate the distinctions between the working class and the peasantry and build a classless society, we shall be able to say that the tasks of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism have been accomplished.

Saying further that the transition period will not immediately be followed by the higher phase of communism even when it is over and a classless society is built, he elucidated that even after the close of the transition period, the revolution and construction must be continued in order to enter the higher phase of communism.

The thought and theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung concerning the transition period represent another immortal feat in the development of the theory on scientific communism.

Also given in the work is a new, all-round account of the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

On the basis of scientific elucidation of the essentials of the transition period and the proletarian dictatorship, Comrade Kim Il Sung made it clear that the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat will not perfectly correspond to each other in their periods, and even with the end of the former the latter will exist much longer as long as the revolutionary struggle of the working class continues.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"...If a classless society is materialized and the complete victory of socialism is achieved in our country, i.e., if the tasks of the transition period are accomplished, will the dictatorship of the proletariat become no longer necessary? Never can we say so. Even when the transition period is over, the dictatorship of the proletariat must be continued up to the higher phase of communism, to say nothing of the necessity of having it during the whole period of transition."**

Comrade Kim Il Sung also proved that even if the higher phase of communism is realized in one country, the dictatorship of the proletariat will still be needed under the conditions in which the revolution has not been accomplished on a world-wide scale.

The ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the working class should firmly maintain the dictatorship of the proletariat till the accomplishment of its revolutionary cause, constitute a decisive blow to all sorts of opportunist ideological trends of the present time which consist in rejecting the dictatorship of the proletariat, denying the class nature of the socialist state and clamouring about the withering away of the state.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's work **"On the Questions of the Period of Transition from Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat"** constitutes a great contribution to the development of the international communist movement and the theory on scientific communism as a classic work which has perfected the theory concerning the class struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung who has always shown deep concern for the development of the world revolution, wrote the work **"Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle"** in August 1967 and the work **"Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples Is Invincible"** in October 1968, thus actively inspiring the people who have risen in the struggle for finally doing away with the colonial slave system of imperialism.

In these treatises he summed up the experiences of the revolutionary peoples of the world in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle and, on this basis, clarified again the revolutionary and scientific strategic and tactical lines to intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle and the national liberation struggle in colonies.

Comrade Kim Il Sung at writing

In these works, Comrade Kim Il Sung made a most correct appraisal of the world-historical significance and role of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the peoples of the three continents. It is pointed out in the work **"Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle"** that the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples is a sacred struggle for liberating themselves and, at the same time, is a great struggle for cutting the life line of world imperialism, and that this struggle, as well as the revolutionary struggle of the international working class, constitutes one of the two major revolutionary forces of our times.

He pointed out that any illusion about the possibility of the imperialists making a gift of independence to the colonial peoples should be dissipated, and explained that the oppressed peoples can liberate themselves only through a struggle. Then he branded and strongly denounced all the tendencies to avoid or to be afraid of the struggle against imperialism as acts of helping the imperialist policy of aggression and war.

Saying that so long as imperialism plunders and oppresses small and weak nations by force, it remains an inalienable right of the oppressed nations to fight against the aggressors with arms in their hands, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"The struggle must continue till all shades of colonialism are wiped off the face of the earth once and for all, till all the oppressed and humiliated nations build their independent states and achieve social progress and national prosperity."**

Pointing out that the revolution cannot develop of itself but can be advanced and brought to maturity only through an active and hard struggle of the revolutionaries, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"It is the task for the revolutionaries of each country to lay down a scientifically-motivated, careful way of struggle on the basis of a correct assessment of the internal and external situation and a proper calculation of the balance of forces between friend and foe, accumulate and build up the revolutionary forces by rearing the nuclear elements and awakening the masses of the people in the trying crucible of the revolution, unfolding an active struggle and yet going around the snags and avoiding unnecessary sacrifices at ordinary times, and make full preparations to meet the great revolutionary event. And once the revolutionary situation is created, they should not miss the opportunity to rise without delay in a showdown to shatter the reactionary regime."**

Comrade Kim Il Sung made it clear that the forms and methods of revolutionary struggle, too, are determined not by the wishful thinking of individuals but always by the subjective and objective situation created and by the extent to which the reactionary ruling classes offer resistance.

In the works he stressed again that in order to fight against imperialism, the spearhead of attack should be directed first of all against U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world imperialism and, for that purpose, joint anti-U.S. imperialist action should be achieved and a united anti-U.S. imperialist front be formed.

He taught that only by forming a broadest possible united anti-U.S. imperialist front and isolating U.S. imperialism thoroughly and by administering blows to U.S. imperialism with united strength everywhere it stretches its tentacles of aggression, is it possible to disperse and weaken the force of U.S. imperialism to the last degree and lead the people to knock down U.S. imperialism with overwhelming power.

Saying that particularly the small countries should discard flunkeyism which implies depending on big countries in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that even small countries can defeat big enemy, if they establish *Juche*, unite the masses of the people and valiantly rise and fight without fearing sacrifice.

The works **"Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle"** and **"Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples Is Invincible"** are winning the warm approval of the revolutionary peoples of the world with each passing day, for they express the unanimous desire and will of the oppressed peoples who are waging a struggle.

After the Party Conference Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and mobilized the whole Party and the entire people to the struggle for carrying out the decisions of the Party Conference.

For the implementation of the decisions of the Party Conference, Comrade Kim Il Sung concentrated efforts, first of all, on the work of strengthening the Party and firmly building up the revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically.

He set it as the most important task to equip the Party members and the working people more thoroughly with the unitary ideology of the Party.

Pointing out that firm establishment of the Party's unitary ideological system is the basic principle in the building of a Marxist-Leninist Party and the decisive guarantee for the successful carrying out of the revolution and construction, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave an account of our Party's unitary ideology as follows:

**"The unitary ideology of the Party is the ideas of our Party run through with the principle of *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence. The ideas of our Party and the policies of our Party are Marxism-Leninism creatively applied to our realities, which leads the Korean revolution to completion and the Korean people to socialism and communism along the most correct road."**

He taught that only when the entire Party members and working people have been firmly armed with the unitary ideology of our Party, can they thoroughly establish *Juche*, firmly safeguard the revolutionary traditions and successfully fight against all sorts of unhealthy ideological trends.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that in order to establish the unitary ideological system of the Party, a vigorous struggle should be waged to strengthen the education in the Party's policies and the revolutionary traditions among the Party members and the working people and thoroughly eliminate all unhealthy ideological venoms such as Right and Left opportunism, flunkeyism towards great powers, capitalist ideas, feudalistic Confucian ideas, factionalism, parochialism and nepotism.

Through the struggle to establish the unitary ideological system of the Party, the revolutionary traits were built up thoroughly in the whole Party and among the entire people of thinking and acting according to the ideas and will of Comrade Kim Il Sung no matter when and where and unconditionally accepting the policies of the Party without the slightest vacillation in any storm and defending and carrying them through to the end; and the whole Party and all the people were united more firmly around Comrade Kim Il Sung.

# Fight for Arms in the Days of Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

It is one of the cardinal issues in the building of the revolutionary armed forces to fully prepare arms, one of two major factors of armed forces, relying one's own efforts.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, pushed forward the struggle to organize and reinforce the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the first Marxist-Leninist armed forces of the Korean people, in parallel with the fight for arms.

It was no easy task to organize armed forces and secure weapons under the conditions in which there was neither state power nor the foundation of a national army and the whole country was covered with the network of Japanese imperialist oppression setups and the enemy's brutal suppression was rampant.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of revolution, closely combined the work of founding the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army with the revolutionary advance of the masses of the people, enlisted fine progressive elements tested in this course into the armed ranks and aroused the broad revolutionary masses to the struggle for securing arms.

The policy he adopted in arming guerillas was to take weapons from the enemy and, at the same time, manufacture them by their own efforts bringing into play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. And he carried it into practice brilliantly.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

**...It is no easy task for us to take up arms. The situation obtaining today, however, compels us to take up arms....**

**We must rise and fight in arms. Where should we get arms from? We can buy them if we have money or can make them. But the shortest way is to capture the enemy's weapons. If everyone strains his wits, chooses a place and takes action fearlessly at the risk of his life, he can get a weapon to arm himself....**

This instruction of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung permeated with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance proved to be the most correct way of securing arms.

Following the policy set forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the guerillas and the revolutionary masses, men and women, young and old, launched into the struggle to obtain arms, frustrating the suppression of the enemy.

They wrested weapons from the enemy at the risk of their lives and, at the same time, manufactured them by themselves.

## 1. Struggle to Capture Enemy's Weapons

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, pointed out in the following vein:

**...Of course, there are various methods in the solution of arms problem, but the best method of all is to wrest weapons from the enemy....**

**Then, what makes me say that this is the best method of all? First of all, it is good because we can sap the enemy and get expensive weapons without paying even a penny if we wipe out the enemy and capture his weapons, and it is good because there is no worry about the possibility of our sources drying up since our opponent is the Japanese imperialist troops equipped with modern arms. That is why we regard it as the primary method for securing arms to wrest weapons from the enemy....**

Following the instruction of the brilliant Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the guerillas and the revolutionary masses rose in a life-and-death-struggle for arms.

In the early days of struggle to get arms when the revolutionary masses had no other weapons than swords and spears, they broke into enemy's houses in the disguise of official, merchant, armyman or policeman, and seized weapons. Sometimes, they made a surprise attack on the enemy acting separately or in a small group and stormed customs houses or public security bureaus, and took arms.

Armed with imitation wooden rifles, several young men at Chingsinhsiang, Hunchun county, raided the house of a customs officer one night early in June 1932, and took away a rifle from him. This was the first success in their fight for weapons. The following day they, disguising themselves as members of the "self-defence corps," stormed a landlord's house, bound him hand and foot and obtained three rifles. By employing such methods they succeeded in getting 25 weapons throughout the summer of 1932.

It happened in May 1932. Dressed up in sack clothes, the guerillas and members of the Red Guards and Juvenile Vanguards, 20 or more all told, went in broad daylight to the Hsienkou public security bureau situated on the River Tumangang and got into it asking for permission to butcher a head of cattle for use in the memorial service and felt the enemy there. And then they attacked the enemy all of a sudden and captured eight rifles, one pistol and more than 400 rounds of bullets.

Under the wise guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung an anti-Japanese guerilla unit active in Wangching which had till then such primitive weapons as axe, sickle, spear, club and the like, now grew into an armed force with over 60 rifles and several pistols in a short period of time. The course of the acquisition of arms was not a royal road, but was attended with a bloody struggle.

Not only the guerillas and members of the Red Guards and Juvenile Vanguards, but even old people and women and children plunged into the struggle for arms.

The members of the Juvenile Vanguards in Holung county captured quantities of weapons in a series of raids into landlords' houses. The old men living in Hsichien, Wangching county, formed a "weapon-obtaining group," wrested weapons from the enemy by various methods and sent them to the guerilla army.

Really arduous was the fight for arms.

Some lost their lives in this course.

Here is an example among many others. In September 1933 a group of guerillas attacked the Ryongdang police sub-station and seized arms. When they were crossing the River Tuman-gang on their way home, one of them was unfortunately hit by the enemy's bullets. "Comrades, take this pistol!"—these were words he left behind him when breathing his last.

True, the anti-Japanese guerillas and the revolutionary masses gave their lives for arms for the restoration of the fatherland, for the victory of the revolution.

Entering 1933, the anti-Japanese guerillas, as taught by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, followed in the main the method of capturing quantities of weapons from the enemy at a single stroke.

The method adopted formerly in obtaining weapons was confined to small-scale action of one or some of the guerillas attacking a couple of enemies suddenly. But now one-odd company-strong group was brought into action for the purpose. And the methods of the acquisition of arms also developed considerably. This meant that the armed ranks of the anti-Japanese guerillas expanded and strengthened.

In March 1933, under the direct command of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung a battle was fought in Chiapikou, Wangching county, to capture arms. Personally leading one of the companies of the Guerilla Army, he gave a sudden blow at a long file of more than 70 enemy carts by applying an ambush tactics on both flanks. This action resulted in capturing a lot of booty such as weapons, ammunition and other army supplies.

In the summer of 1934, too, the anti-Japanese guerillas under the personal command of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung wiped out a transport corps of the Japanese imperialist army by an ambush tactics near Tsaotai, just as they killed rats in a trap. In this battle fought under the superb command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the military strategist-genius and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, the guerillas scored a brilliant success, killing or wounding over 80 enemies and capturing 50 or more firearms, food and combat materiel—more than 200 cart loads of booty.

There followed a number of battles for arms, which led to quick reinforcement of equipment of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army.

While fighting the enemy to take weapons from him, the guerillas carried on a bold campaign to purchase them.

By securing funds through aid from the people and fund-raising campaign, the guerillas purchased arms.

On the other hand, the guerillas succeeded in making the "anti-Japanese units" and puppet "Manchoukuo armymen" come over to their side singly and in groups through their political work, with the result that no small amount of weapons could be obtained.

## 2. Struggle for Arms Production

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, said to this effect:

**...We must make weapons by our own efforts while wresting them from the enemy.**

**The past experiences show that such primitive weapons as sword, spear, axe and club can be also used as an effective means for finishing off the enemy. There is no doubt that if we make weapons capable of killing more enemy and arm our revolutionary comrades with them, it will greatly contribute to following up the success in the armed struggle and accelerating the downfall of Japanese imperialism....**

For the anti-Japanese guerillas, arms production was of importance in the solution of arms problem, and it was a difficult task entailing many obstacles.

The anti-Japanese guerillas had no experience in the arms production nor did they have necessary tools and materials at hand. The enemy was persisting in the "punitive operation," into the bargain. It was under such difficult conditions that weapons had to be manufactured.

The guerillas, however, addressed themselves to the job of arms production empty-handed, tiding over all sorts of bitter trial and difficulty in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

They forged swords and spears, to begin with, with the help of bellows, sledge-hammer and tongs.

The actual conditions demanded more powerful weapons.

The "sound bomb" and "red-pepper bomb" were manufactured to satisfy such a demand. These bombs proved effective. The thunder of the "sound bomb" threw the enemy into confusion. The same thing happened when the explosion of the "red-pepper bomb" made it impossible for the enemy to keep his eyes open and gave off so pungent smell. The anti-Japanese guerillas and the masses of the revolutionary organizations used these bombs in knocking the enemy out throwing him into confusion and captured weapons.

The revolutionary organization of Tachu, Holung county, drawing on the trick of dynamite, made the bomb powerful enough to cause casualties by sending rock-splinters flying all around. Some time later iron bombs took its place.

In 1932, the bombs of this kind were widely used by all the revolutionary armed organizations.

A larger number of the enemies, were killed and more weapons obtained as the days went by.

The members of the munitions plant had serious discussions about improvements in arms production on the basis of opinions either obtained from the revolutionary organizations in various areas or directly heard from those who were actually using bombs, and carried on tests repeatedly. Their painstaking efforts resulted in manufacturing more powerful bombs.

At the beginning of 1933, short courses were opened in the guerilla bases to pass on the bomb-making technique and experiences. In a short course held in the Hsiaowangching guerilla base Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, gave a programmatic teaching which served as a big landmark in the work of the munitions plant.

Referring to the need of making more weapons which were handy yet powerful and in conformity with the actual conditions of the guerilla army, he taught in detail how to do so.

The bomb was a nice weapon convenient for anyone to carry and easy to handle.

The munitions plants set up here and there manufactured the bomb in large quantities.

The bombs were classified into five categories chiefly according to their sizes, namely, bombs No. 3, No. 2 and No. 1, extra-big bomb and successive-explosion bombs.

Bomb No. 3 was the smallest, about 13 cm. long, 8-9 cm. in diameter. It was used mainly by the local underground political workers and contacts, and also by the guerillas. Bomb No. 2 was bigger than bomb No. 3 and was widely used by the army. It was used for alarm signal by the sentinels. Bomb No. 1 was bigger than bomb No. 2 and was in use primarily for the defensive purpose and for the blowing up of railways. The extra-big bomb was used in positional defence battle; it was rolled down the hill from trenches to wipe out the enemy. The successive-explosion bomb was made by binding up a bomb No. 2 with 3-4 bombs No. 3 and its use was the same with that of the extra-big bomb.

In the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the bomb squads, equipped exclusively with bombs, were active in various localities. Each of their members carried six to seven bombs in his belt, and always took the lead in attacking the enemy's barracks and batteries.

The thunder of the bombs reverberated all over. The enemy was mowed down, batteries and tall walls collapsed in a flash and barracks were blown up. The enemy feared the bombs more than cannon.

All the guerillas, though they did not belong to the bomb squad, always carried one or two bombs to use them in action, and even some of the people in the guerilla bases had a couple of the bombs at their disposal.

A huge amount of such raw materials needed in making so many a bomb as iron scraps, pieces of wire and sulphur (raw material of powder), were obtained in reliance of the strength of the masses. They brought in the muntions plants of the guerilla army broken cooking pots, ploughs, felloes of cart-wheels and so forth, avoiding the eyes of the Japanese imperialist scoundrels. The guerillas, on their part, stripped the enemy's telephone poles of the wire and collected insulators containing sulphur.

The anti-Japanese guerillas manufactured what was necessary—bombs, gunpowder, rifles, ammunition—by pooling their wisdom in dependence of the strength of the masses.

Besides, various types of weapons put out of order were repaired next to the brand-new at the munitions plants and were sent back to the guerillas.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, busy as he was leading the guerilla struggle, always directed deep concern and solicitude to the members of the munitions plants; he gave political workers sent out to localities an extra assignment to obtain files and metalcutting saws, and sent them to the munitions plants. The great love and solicitude of the fatherly Leader for them were the source of their strength which created "something" out of "nothing."

* * *

The anti-Japanese guerillas and the revolutionary people who were armed firmly with the great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the revolution and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, and with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, devotedly fought their way along the path indicated by the Leader going through even fire and water. In this course rich experiences were accumulated in obtaining arms.

The guerillas carried on the heroic armed struggle against the Japanese imperialist robbers for 15-long years, equipping themselves with the weapons which were either wrested empty-handed from the enemy or made by themselves, and finally won the victory. Their experience served as an invaluable asset and as an exmaple in the founding of the people's armed forces after the liberation.

Following the line advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on building up the self-defensive capacities, our people built a powerful, independent munitions industry making various up-to-date weapons and combat and technical equipment necessary for defending their fatherland for themselves, by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance as the anti-Japanese guerillas had done.

**Chang Ik Su**

# Great Chongsan-ri Spirit and Chongsan-ri Method Brings About Radical Change in Improvement of Our Party's Style of Guidance and Method of Work

**In his report to the historic Fifth Congress of our Party Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist and great Leader of revolution, summed up the brilliant results attained in improving the Party's style of guidance and method of work and gave exhaustive answers to a number of theoretical and practical problems thereof.**

As the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said, the success in the revolutionary work depends upon the method and style of work of functionaries, who organize the work for executing the Party's lines and policies and carry them out, when correct are the Party's lines and policies and steps and ways for implementing them.

Especially important is the improvement of the style of guidance and method of work of the party when it is in power.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"In its method and style of work, a ruling party should always guard against the tendency to wield party authority and practise bureaucratism. After a party has come into power, the danger of putting on airs and violating the mass line increases among some functionaries who are not armed firmly with the Marxist-Leninist world outlook. That is why the party should constantly improve its method and style of work in order to implement the mass line and ensure proper leadership for the revolution and construction."** ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," pp. 114-15.)

Originally, the revolutionary method and popular style of work are inherent in the party of the working class and Communists.

After the party of the working class seizes power, it is provided with more favourable conditions for improving and perfecting such revolutionary method and style of work. At the same time, a party, once in power, is liable to do things by the easy method, the administrative and imperative method, and, accordingly, it is apt to wield its authority and practise bureaucratism.

When such practices are allowed, they may do immense harm to the revolution and construction and their pernicious effect may increase as the revolution develops in depth and socialist construction is furthered.

Therefore, the party of the working class in power should constantly improve and perfect its style of guidance and method of work. This becomes particularly imperative in the time of socialist and communist construction after the establishment of the socialist system.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung gave the first resolution to this problem whose solution the Marxist-Leninist Parties urgently require.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method created by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, as a new revolutionary method of work which the Marxist-Leninist Parties in power should follow consistently, embodies in an all-round way the fundamental principles and demands of the communist method of work, and it is a powerful weapon which makes it possible to organize and mobilize most successfully the masses in the revolution and construction.

Giving a scientific elucidation of the revolutionary quintessence of this new communist method of work, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method signifies an embodiment and development of the revolutionary mass line, which is a tradition of our Party, in conformity to the new realities of socialist construction."** (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 298.)

The idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the revolutionary and scientific guidance of the masses, the guidance that is based on the revolutionary mass line, was founded in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle personally organized and led by him and it constitutes an important content of the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party. From the first days of organizing and leading the revolutionary struggle the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung had thoroughly implemented the revolutionary mass line and, in this course, established the brilliant traditions of the communist method of work and art of leadership in the revolution.

He armed the anti-Japanese guerillas with the spirit of unbounded-ly faithful service to the people and taught them the best method of mass work, and thus made them devote themselves to the fight for genuine freedom and happiness of the people, always regarding the misfortunes and sufferings of the people as their own.

In the course of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the great Leader of revolution, not only initiated the most revolutionary mass line in history but also established the most revolutionary, scientific communist method of work by concretizing and developing the mass line in conformity to the new circumstances where the socialist revolution was triumphant and socialist system came into being.

Precisely herein lie the revolutionary essence of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method and the source of its might.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said with regard to the cardinal demands and contents of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method as follows:

**"The essentials of the Chongsan-ri method are that the higher organ helps the lower, the superior assists his inferiors and always goes down to work places to have a good grasp of the actual conditions there and find correct solutions to problems, and gives priority to political work, or work with people, in all activities to give play to the conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks."** (Ibid., pp. 298-99.)

The Chongsan-ri method is a method of the superior going down to the lower units and helping his inferiors and properly combining guidance with the masses so as to enable guidance to reflect their desire and finding correct, practical solution to problems, and a method of giving priority to political work, properly combining it with economic work and enlisting all the energy and wisdom of the masses in the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks with the main stress on the enhancement of the conscious zeal of the working people in the guidance. The Chongsan-ri method is also a method of making a unit a model one, generalizing its example, organically linking general guidance with specific one, showing functionaries a living example and thus enabling them to thoroughly carry out the Party policies. It is a method of detecting the main link, concentrating efforts on it while giving attention to other links, and thus ensuring success in the work as a whole and the steady upswing in the revolution and construction.

The Chongsan-ri method, the paragon of the method of Marxist-Leninist revolutionary leadership, is a communist work method of the superior helping his subordinates and of people co-operating with each other, the most revolutionary method of work which enables us to rouse the masses to action by giving precedence to political work, and a scientific method of work which is strictly based on the requirements of the objective realities and laws.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung initiated the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method and thoroughly embodied it in all the domains of the Party activities, thus greatly advancing the work of our Party.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"During the period under review the Party intensified the ideological battle against bureaucracy among the functionaries and perseveringly strove to enhance their Party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit and carry into effect the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in all spheres of Party work, and thus brought about a radical change in the improvement of its style of guidance and method of work and further deepened Party work."** ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 115.)

These words of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are the generalization of the experiences accumulated by our Party in its struggle for embodying the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in its work.

As elucidated by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ideological battle against bureaucracy should be intensified before anything else in order to improve the Party's style of guidance and method of work.

Bureaucracy, the anti-popular ruling method which, going against the masses and divorced from them, defends the interests of a handful of the ruling classes, is inconsistent with intrinsic nature of the socialist system under which the people are the master of the country and they themselves exercise power, the unity and co-operation of the working people are the basis of the social relations and the toiling people freed from exploitation and oppression work with their conscious zeal.

Therefore, in order to establish the revolutionary method and popular style of work that thoroughly serve the masses, rely upon them and give full scope to their creative energies, a deep-going ideological battle for plucking up by the root bureaucracy should be conducted first of all among the functionaries.

Next, the functionaries, while fighting against bureaucracy, should possess the revolutionary mass viewpoint and lofty qualities of revolutionaries.

The Party's revolutionary method and popular style of work are based on the Party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit and, accordingly, the right method and style of work cannot be established without the spirits.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung saw that all Party organizations waged an acute ideological battle against bureaucracy and, at the same time, unfolded an energetic struggle to enhance the Party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit of the functionaries, and he led our Party to thoroughly embody the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in all domains of its activities, thus bringing about a radical improvement in the Party's style of guidance and method of work.

Indeed, thanks to the wise guidance of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and through the struggle for thoroughly putting into practice the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, the old bureaucratic style of work which had long obstructed the development of the work of our Party was eliminated in the main, inner-Party democracy displayed in an all-round way and full scope given to the creative initiative of Party members. Along with this, all the functionaries of the Party, government and economic organs came to possess our Party's traditional method of work—revolutionary method of work and popular style of work.

The Party made the higher organs help the lower with responsibility as required by the Chongsan-ri method, and thus established a well-organized work system whereby the Centre assists the provinces, the provinces counties and counties *ri*.

Of particular importance in this respect are such original forms and methods of work as methodological, demonstration and itinerant lectures newly elaborated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The Party saw that the leading functionaries went out to local places and extensively organized methodological and demonstration lectures to teach work method to the lower-unit functionaries by living examples and that they further consolidated the foundations of Party work and actively conducted the work of educating the junior functionaries on the spot by the new form of itinerant lecture."** (Ibid., p. 115.)

Such forms and methods as methodological, demonstration and itinerant lectures initiated by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are a method of guidance of the lower units and form of work with them, which embody our Party's traditional revolutionary mass line, and they are an excellent method of guidance making it possible to most effectively embody the principle of combining properly general guidance with specific one, the principle which is one of the essential requirements of the Chongsan-ri method.

These methods of guidance that combine closely theory with practice, are a very wise method of guidance which makes it possible to educate better the lower-unit functionaries by practical example, uplift in a short time the political and practical level of the inadequately-qualified lower-unit functionaries and thus ensure the successful fulfilment of their revolutionary tasks.

Such methods and forms of guidance are displaying ever greater vitality under actual conditions of our country in which the prepared level of the functionaries is not up to par with the realities where socialist construction develops in depth and advances fast.

By thoroughly introducing the revolutionary methods of work, our Party enhanced the level of work of the functionaries and tackled with success and in good time the complex, difficult tasks arising from the revolution and construction.

Under the wise guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party armed its members and the masses thoroughly with the great revolutionary idea, *Juche* idea, of Comrade Kim Il Sung—its unitary idea—before undertaking all revolutionary tasks and led them to carry out the revolutionary tasks successfully, by thoroughly embodying in all spheres of its work the principle of doing political work before conducting all activities, the principle that is one of the important demands of the Chongsan-ri method.

In carrying on political work, work with men, the Party firmly established within it the work system and method of putting the whole Party and the entire people in action by making one person rouse ten to action, ten persons a hundred and a hundred persons a thousand.

In this way political work, work with men, has turned into the work of the whole Party and the entire masses and the essential demands of the Chongsan-ri method have been fully satisfied in all spheres of Party work.

As a result of thoroughly carrying into effect the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, not only Party work has been converted into work with men but also the instructions of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have been brought home in good time and instantly to the lower units and the superiors and the subordinates have more closely united and better understood each other. All Party members have come to actively advance their creative suggestions on the furtherance of Party work, and the Party organizations have been accustomed to lend ears to the voices of Party members and accept their constructive views open-heartedly.

Indeed, fully displayed in our Party is the fine communist trait of the superiors assisting the inferiors and comrades helping each other, and all Party members take part in Party work as masters.

The great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method originated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, is, indeed, a method of guidance that the Marxist-Leninist Parties should take as a guide in leading the revolution and construction, and it is the ideological wealth which made a great contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninist theories on the revolution and construction.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is the most effective method that makes it possible to finally eliminate the remnants of the old work method obstructive to the revolution and construction and adhere firmly to the Marxist-Leninist principle in guidance of the masses. And it is the surest method that enables us to creatively develop and perfect the work method of functionaries.

**Kim Yun Sik**

## National Meeting of Tractor Drivers Held

(Continued from Page 1)

the Theses on strengthening in every way the leadership of the working class over the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of the towns for the countryside.

The tractor operation system which was reorganized in our country is a shining, living example in developing and enriching the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist theory on the relationship between the two forms of ownership in the building of socialism and communism and on its prospect.

The reporter continued:

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the National Meeting of Model Tractor Drivers in February, 1964, at which the Leader gave the tractor drivers the most honourable and noble title. He said that they are the first contingent of the working class dispatched to the countryside, the frontrankers in carrying out the technical revolution in the countryside and the revolutionaries freeing the peasants from arduous labour, and gave minute teachings as to the important role and historical mission of the tractor drivers in the socialist rural construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, always paying attention to the work and living conditions of the tractor drivers, frequently visited paddy and non-paddy fields where the drivers were working, though he was so busy with the state affairs, grasped their oil-stained hands without hesitation and looked after their life down to details.

The reporter said:

The greatest success made in the field of the mechanization of agriculture in the recent years is that bright prospects have been opened up for comprehensive mechanization of all the processes of agricultural production under the personal leadership and solicitude of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is always solicitous to free our peasants from all hard work as early as possible and bring them greater happiness, put forth the concrete orientation of work and the fighting tasks for extensively introducing comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization and gave them countless material and technical benefits in the form of new farm machines, various chemicals and so forth.

Thus, on our cooperative farms 31 work processes were mechanized last year in rice cultivation by transplanting, 28 processes in rice growing by direct sowing in dry paddy fields, 21 processes in rice growing by direct sowing in watered paddy fields and the timely and effective utilization of chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and herbicides curtailed the per-hectare expenditure of labour.

New changes have taken place in many fields of socialist rural construction in our country thanks to the great advance made in the mechanization of agriculture in the past period under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution.

First of all, the overwhelming majority of machines and equipment serving the cooperative economy belong to ownership by the whole people, the tractors and other modern farm machines owned by the state and the working class operating them play a decisive role in major processes of agricultural production and agricultural production is now impossible without their participation.

The great advance in the mechanization of agriculture not only has reduced the arduous work of the peasants to a large extent, but also provided reliable material conditions for the vigorous acceleration of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions which we must continue to carry out in the countryside after the triumph of the socialist system.

Our cooperative farmers do farming in reliance upon modern production means belonging to ownership by the whole people, the most advanced form of ownership, and constantly learn the revolutionary spirit and organization from the working class, receiving direct leadership and support from the working class, the leading class of our society.

Our rural economy has done away with the age-old technical backwardness in a short period and has now been placed definitely on a reliable scientific and technical foundation for reaping a rich and stable harvest at all times and, though there have been certain fluctuations in agricultural production caused by unusually severe natural calamities which have hit our country in the recent few consecutive years, we have reaped a plentiful harvest every year, and the living standard of our peasants has been radically improved.

The development of the rural economy in our country, especially all the success made in the mechanization of agriculture, is a fruition of the outstanding and wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, who is always solicitous to relieve forever our peasants, who have been freed from exploitation and oppression, from hard toil and lead them to communist society, and who hewed the original path of the mechanization of agriculture in each stage of the development of the revolution and founded a *Juche* tractor and farm machine industry and who treasures and loves our tractor drivers so much and looks after them down to details of their life, and they are a brilliant victory of his great *Juche* idea.

I extend the highest honour and deepest thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great fatherly Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who always leads our people to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity, and has opened for our peasants the new era of farming with machines, and sincerely wish good health and a long life to the respected and beloved Leader, reflecting the unanimous feelings of ardent loyalty of the entire attendants of this meeting, the workers of the country in the domain of rural mechanization and the entire agricultural working people.

Saying that today we are confronted with the honourable task to push ahead with the rural technical revolution which holds an important place in the three major tasks of the technical revolution put forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the reporter went on:

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

**"Promotion of the rural technical revolution is a very pressing task before us today. We should carry out the all-round mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture in the Six-Year Plan period to drastically narrow down the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour and save plenty of labour force in the countryside."**

**"...An all-people movement should be waged to introduce comprehensive mechanization first in the two-crop dry fields under the irrigation system and in the paddy fields where rice is sown direct and gradually expand its successes to materialize the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture in an all-round way in the near future."**

The comprehensive mechanization of agriculture set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great revolution for relieving our peasants of hard toil and radically improving the outmoded farming method which still remain in the countryside and an urgent historic task arising for the acceleration of the course of the working-classization and revolutionization of the peasants and for the final solution of the peasant and agricultural questions and the complete victory of socialism.

Especially, it is a revolutionary task indispensable for the fulfilment of the main tasks of the rural economy for making agricultural production highly intensive in the period of the new prospective plan.

The reporter pointed in detail to concrete tasks for the realization of comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

At the meeting **Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, gave programmatic teachings on the militant tasks and role of the tractor drivers who are frontrankers in the rural technical revolution in the struggle for materialising the comprehensive mechanisation of agriculture put forth at the historic Fifth Congress of the Party and revolutionaries relieving the peasants from toilsome work.**

The entire attendants of the meeting who received the programmatic teachings of the Leader amid boundless emotion and excitement renewed the firm determination to arm themselves thoroughly with the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the Leader and repay with loyalty the deep trust and expectation of the Leader by carrying through with credit his teachings to the end and bringing about a new turn in the comprehensive mechanisation of agriculture and brilliantly discharging their lofty mission.

Many comrades took the floor at the meeting.

All the speakers voiced their resolve to creditably effect the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, true to the lofty ideas of the respected and beloved Leader.

At the meeting **a letter of pledge to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, was adopted amid the thunderous applause of its entire attendants.**

In the letter of pledge they solemnly swore, in the name of the tractor drivers and the entire agricultural working people of the whole country, to thoroughly implement the programmatic tasks advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of our Party and the instructions given by him at the national meeting so as to markedly narrow down the distinctions between the town and the countryside in working conditions, gradually introduce the 8-hour work day in rural areas, too, and bring about an epochal turn in all the domains of agricultural production during the Six-Year Plan period.

### The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Entire Korean People

# Will Actively Support and Encourage with Might and Main the Just Cause of the Laotian and Other Indochinese Peoples

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on February 15 a statement denouncing the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to further expand their criminal war of aggression against the Indochinese peoples and manifesting militant solidarity with the peoples of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

Follows the full text of the statement:

## Statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The U.S. imperialists have become frantic of late in their manoeuvres to further expand their criminal war of aggression against the peoples of Indochina.

The U.S. imperialists who had long been engaged in aggression on Laos, launched on February 8 a new large-scale armed invasion of Tchepone, southern Laos, by mobilizing their aggressor troops, the South Vietnamese puppet troops and Thai and Cambodian reactionary troops and Laotian right-wing reactionary army, tens of thousands of men all told.

This is a wanton violation of international law and the Geneva agreements on Laos and a crude infringement upon the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality of Laos and a vicious challenge to the 50 million peoples of Indochina including the Laotian people and the peace-loving peoples of the whole world.

Owing to this brigandish attack by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the situation in Laos has become extremely tense and the peace and security in Indochina and the rest of Asia and the world are gravely jeopardized.

The Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front in its appeal to the Laotian People's Liberation Army and the entire people dated February 7 and its statement dated February 8 bitterly denounced with surging indignation the armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and manifested the unshakable resolution of the Laotian people to chase the aggressors out of the soil of Laos to the last man.

Talks were held between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front, which were followed by joint statements on February 8 and 9 in which they denounced the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to expand their war of aggression in Indochina and evinced the firm resolve of the three Indochinese peoples to win final victory by waging the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation to the last.

**The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people fully support this appeal and statement and joint statements and express militant solidarity with the peoples of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.**

The large-scale armed invasion of Laos by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen is a link in the premeditated manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to expand their war of aggression in Indochina.

When their plans of "Vietnamization of the war" and "pacification" went busted in South Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists have extended their war of aggression in Vietnam to Cambodia and, at the same time, have desperately intensified their war actions including bombing and bombardment and the actions of commandos against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists, however, are finding themselves deeper in an inescapable quandary as the days go by in face of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples.

The U.S. imperialists, far from drawing a proper lesson from this, are resorting to more naked war expansion manoeuvres, even discarding the cloak of "peace," their favorite phrase, in an attempt to recover from the shameful setbacks they are sustaining one after another in the whole of Indochina and prevent the so-called "Nixon doctrine" from going bankrupt.

While perpetrating armed invasion of Laos, the U.S. imperialist war-maniacs are even crying out for inroad upon the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists have the effrontery to rave that this is a "self-defence measure" for increasing the "security" of their aggressor troops and is a step for "going ahead" with the "withdrawal" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces from South Vietnam and "bringing to an early end" their war of aggression in Vietnam.

This absurd sophistry of the U.S. imperialists fully exposes once again to the whole world their shameless and brigandish nature and shows with added clarity that the U.S. imperialists are the most heinous aggressor and marauder of the modern times and No. 1 common enemy of all the progressive peoples of the world.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are now resorting to every conceivable means to cover up their criminal manoeuvrings to escalate the war against the peoples of Laos and other Indochinese countries.

With nothing, however, can the U.S. imperialists save their destiny which is like a sun setting in the western sky or mislead world public opinion.

Today, the entire Laotian people are smashing to pieces the military operation of the U.S. imperialists, winning one shining victory after another, by displaying mass heroism and patriotic devotion in warm response to the militant call of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once their "stage-by-stage" war in Laos and quit there without delay, taking along their aggressor forces and troops of their puppets and lethal weapons.

If the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in defiance of the unanimous protest and denunciation by the Indochinese peoples and the revolutionary peoples of the whole world, persistently expand their war of aggression in Indochina, they will be unable to escape a more shameful fiasco.

The Indochinese peoples who have been tempered in the long-drawn, arduous struggle against imperialism will certainly defeat the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and turn Indochina into a genuinely independent and peaceful region.

**The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, staunchly fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, and always stand firm on the side of the peoples of Laos and other Indochinese countries and actively support and encourage with might and main their just cause until they win final victory, holding high the banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.**

**Pyongyang, February 15, 1971**

# History of Tideland Reclamation

Tidelands stretch endlessly along the west coast of our country. These tidelands which were considered useless for a long time are now being reclaimed in a big way and converted into thriving lands. The reclaimed lands produce rice and raw materials of chemical fibre in abundance, and the new salterns which appeared on these lands turn out piles of salt as white as the snow.

Thanks to the dyke projects for tide-water control now going on in different areas including Onchon, Woldo, Honggondo and Tasado islands, the area of new land is being enlarged and the already reclaimed tidelands are being turned into fertile fields. And in this zone new administrative districts come into being.

This epochal change is a precious fruit of the wise leadership of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung who has exerted all his energies, forgetful of sleep and rest, for more than 20 years since liberation to bring an affluent and cultured life as early as possible to our people who were formerly in the grip of poverty.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and the sun of the nation, who returned in triumph to the liberated fatherland, convened a Cabinet meeting in November 1948, and held out the prospect of reclaiming the tidelands in the west coastal area. Further, on April 12, 1952 when the grim and arduous war was at its height, he paid a visit to Kim Il Sung University and gave its functionaries the task of pushing ahead with the scientific research work for the reclamation of tidelands on the west coast.

Though explosion of bombs frantically dropped by the enemy was heard without letup outside the window, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, scientifically foreseeing the victory in the war, indicated the great future prospects of the triumphant fatherland.

At that time, he said to the following effect:

**...Looking on the map every day, I think of how to reclaim the vast tidelands on the west coast, highlands in North and South Hamgyong Provinces as well as slopes and riversides....**

Saying that there are hundreds of thousands of *chongbo* of tidelands in the northern half of the Republic, he explained in detail that if we reclaim the tidelands and turn them into farm lands, salterns and reed-fields and produce rice, salt and reed, the raw material of industry, it would be greatly conducive to the development of the national economy.

Busy as he was attending to all affairs bearing on his shoulders the heavy burden of the severe war decisive of the destiny of the fatherland, the fatherly Leader was already elaborating on a plan to provide our people with a happy life free from any worry about food and clothing.

To successfully carry out the huge nature-remaking project, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that precedence was given to scientific investigation and research work.

Basing himself on the detailed calculation of the natural and geographical conditions and the prospects of development of the national economy, he mapped out the future of all districts in a concrete way.

With a far-reaching plan to supply our people with more fine silk clothes through the cultivation of reeds in the lower reaches of the River Amnok-gang, the fatherly Leader visited there one day in June 1958. It was a prelude to the undertaking of the tideland reclamation project.

It was summer. But it was still chilly at the seaside early in the morning.

He took a boat to examine the topographical conditions of the area and looked the far-off "Mu-myongpyong island" through his binoculars for a good while.

Then smiling all over his face, he pointed at the reed-fields. He said that the reed-fields are precious "treasures" and reiterated that reed is silk.

After having the course of the boat veered, he went as far as the sea off Sindo island bypassing Changdo island, to concretely acquaint himself with the topography of the islands and the surrounding tidelands.

He studied the distance among islands and the depth of water and ascertained them one by one.

Having had a deep grasp of the sea condition, he gave instructions to dam up the tidelands stage by stage with Sindo island as the centre and encircle the nearby islands and Maando island with embankments.

There he saw to it that the tideland reclamation office was set up. He minutely explained the ways of building the embankments, pointing the spots on the map in person.

Islands awoke from the centuries-long sleep.

As the historic days of creation and nature-remaking went by, dykes and embankments blocking the surging waves of the West Sea appeared one after another, with the scope being extended farther to the sea.

With the help of large-size dredgers, excavators and other modern construction machines personally sent by the respected and beloved Leader, a new, vast expanse of land linking up six islands came into existence on the sea.

Reclaimed lands made their appearance also on the sea off Sukchon and Mundok counties and everywhere in the west coastal area such as Chongju and Gwaksan counties.

The fatherly Leader personally showed the ways of removing salinity from the rice fields on the reclaimed land.

When he visited again the tideland reclamation site, the fatherly Leader said that for the quick removal of salinity from the newly obtained land it was necessary to lay vinyl pipes underground and personally directed the working out of designs and the undertaking of the project.

At dawn the following day he came to the work site earlier than anybody else and measured in person even the time of water passage through the drainage. Salinity was removed gradually from the reclaimed land. It was thanks to the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who showed warm and profound care for the work, even oblivious of sleep and rest.

The water of the River Amnok-gang, the River Taedong-gang and other big and small rivers on the west coast made its way into the standardized plots with the result that the tidelands became fertile lands with no salinity.

Peasants sowed seeds and transplanted rice seedlings on the soil of surpassing fertility.

As everything returns to life and beautiful flowers bloom under the sunshine, rice plants in the reclaimed lands grew rapidly in spring and golden carpets of rice waved over the fields in autumn under the radiant rays of benevolent affection of the great Leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Merry songs of the peasants celebrating their bumper harvests resounded high into the blue sky above the fatherland.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who visited a farm newly organized in the reclaimed land looked out for a fairly long while over the rice-fields which were billowing gently in the breeze with the heavy ears of rice.

Saying that he wants to see the brilliant fruits still closer at hand, the fatherly Leader suggested going as far as the car could reach.

Ripe rice plants, which were to be seen in the plots stretching out limitlessly along the embankment, greeted him with their golden ears down.

At a plot he was glad to hear the report that rice grew well. He got on a ridge between rice-fields and elbowed his way through rice plants.

Having pulled up some rice plants himself, he said in an impressive tone that the place was once under sea water, but it became a good land today.

It was not the nature alone that changed as the result of the carrying out of the great project for blocking tide water and obtaining new land.

Under his sagacious leadership, both the people and society of our country changed beyond recognition.

All our people enjoy freedom to the full and lead a cultured life as the master of the country. They are marching ahead along the straight road of revolution with high pride and stamina as the people making revolution.

Our people sincerely wish the fatherly Leader good health and a long life from the bottom of their hearts with a high sense of pride and happiness of making revolution under the leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a renewed determination to wage a stauncher struggle, single-heartedly following the path indicated by him.

**Pak Ju Sol**

Extensive reclamation of tideland by highly efficient, large dredgers Photo by Pak Byong Chu

# The Whole Country Is Out for Fulfilment of Three Major Tasks of Technical Revolution

## Distinctions between Heavy and Light Labour to Be Eliminated and Harmful Labour Converted into Harmless One

Our working people are now unfolding a vigorous struggle to fulfil with credit the plan for this year, the first year of the Six-Year Plan, and, at the same time, successfully carry out the three major tasks of the technical revolution, upholding the historic tasks set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist and genius Leader of revolution, in his programmatic report to the Fifth Party Congress and in his New Year Address.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"Great efforts should be exerted, first of all, to reduce the difference between heavy and light labour, eliminate heat-affected labour and harmful labour and widely introduce semi-automation and automation in all fields of the national economy."**

It is an urgent task for not only eliminating the difference in labour but also effecting rapid upsurge in the national economy as a whole to widely introduce semi-automation and automation by powerfully unrolling the technical innovation movement in all fields of the national economy.

The workers of many collieries in the western and northern sections of our country, faithfully following the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader, have already scored a number of successes in their endeavour to effect the comprehensive mechanization in coal-mining, tunnelling, loading and hauling operations, and are now powerfully carrying on the struggle to further consolidate and develop the achievements.

As the comprehensive mechanization has been introduced in the coal-mining operation at numerous collieries including the Chollima Anju Colliery, a struggle is now in full swing for partial automation.

Many coal-mines are now solving the problems of automation in haulage system, of concentric automation in pumping stations and of automatic control of compressors as well as the problems of automatic control of the equipments comprehensively mechanized at the cutting face.

As a result, not only heavy labour in this domain becomes easier and safer, but also coal output is boosted up sharply.

At the Sinchang, Kogonwon, Ryongdung, Aoji, Ryongdae, Pungin, Songnam, Ryongmun Collieries and others, their daily coal output shows 1.3-1.5 time increase with drastically reduced production cost.

Along with the struggle for getting rid of distinctions between heavy and light labour, the technical innovation movement also is vigorously unfolded for eliminating heat-affected labour and converting harmful labour into harmless one.

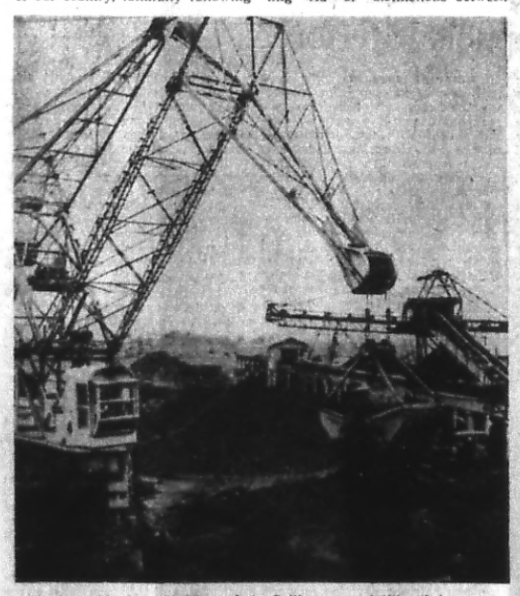
The technical innovation movement is unrolled to introduce automation in all production processes and set up the remote control system step by step in the ferrous metallurgical, chemical and cement industries and other domains of the national economy where there remains heat-affected and harmful labour. In this the Chollima Kangson Steel Plant sets an unusually fine example, where automation is now actively effected in the continuous ingot-molding process.

This automation being introduced through the creative cooperation between technicians and workers will make it possible to turn out rolled steel without going through the blooming process and completely free the workers from heat-affected and harmful labour.

Such advantageous automation in the continuous ingot-molding process will be completed during the period of the "100-day battle," and then this steel plant will be able to produce more rolled steel with much less outlay of labour.

Besides, a struggle for eliminating the distinctions in working conditions through the introduction of up-to-date engineering techniques in production is now afoot at the Bongung Chemical Factory, the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory and many cement factories.

**Li Ju Chon**



Workers of the Chollima Anju Colliery overfulfil their quotas every day by actively effecting mechanization of operations at the coal yard

## Solidly Built-Up Repair Centre Even Turns Out Various Trailing Farm Machines in Large Quantities

At the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, gave the following instructions to promote the technical revolution in the countryside:

**"We should carry out the all-round mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture in the Six-Year Plan period to drastically narrow down the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour and save plenty of labour force in the countryside."**

Bearing deep in their minds this teaching of the fatherly Leader, the workers of the Byoksong Farm-Machine Station in South Hwanghae Province, the front-rankers in rural mechanization, are dynamically carrying into practice the tasks of the rural technical revolution along the path indicated by the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

The repair centre of their station was reinforced first of all.

For the purpose various equipment was manufactured by themselves, including 35 kinds of machines like lathe and drill press, more than 70 in all. On this basis they turned out over 360 sets of highly efficient trailing farm machines such as maize seeder and transplanter for humus pot cotton seedling to fit in with the topographical conditions of their county and the work to be done by the co-op farms there. As a result, the farm-machine station could effect mechanization in 20 more farming operations.

Well aware that they have been assigned the lofty revolutionary task of freeing the peasants from arduous labour, the workers of the station are now stepping up the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture to lighten the labour-consuming work of the co-op farmers and leading the van in the struggle for scaling the height of 2 million tons of grain in South Hwanghae Province.

**Du Chon**

## Staple Food Plants Lighten Kitchen Work of Women

In his report to the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the three major tasks of the technical revolution to be carried out in a few years ahead and taught as follows:

**"The most important task in lightening the kitchen work of the women is to bring about a fresh innovation in the foodstuff industry. The processing of various kinds of subsidiary food should be extensively developed and the processing of staple food widely arranged so that all the foodstuffs may be processed by industrial methods and supplied for the women to prepare food shortly and easily at home."**

A vigorous struggle is now afoot in all parts of the country to bring about a new turn in the foodstuff processing and daily necessaries industries acrording to the great plan of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for extricating the women from household chores.

Thus, along with daily necessaries factories where modern kitchen utensils are manufactured, the factories processing foodstuffs by industrial methods have been newly built in great numbers.

One of them is the Oesong Staple Food Plant in Oesong District of Pyongyang.

This medium-scale, modernly-equipped staple food plant serves over a thousand households.

Various staple and subsidiary foods are processed by industrial methods at this plant furnished with diverse auxiliary facilities including heating and air-cooling apparatuses.

Container washing and all other work processes are mechanized or automated under well-provided sanitary conditions.

Here meals are cooked in good time for 5,000 or more population.

Such staple food plants are at the service of the women, processing various staple foods including rice and a great variety of subsidiary foods to meet the tastes of the customers. This has lightened the burden of household chores of our women who won the social emancipation long ago and thus rendered it possible for them to make a more positive contribution to the revolutionary struggle and constructive work as proud masters of the country.

Sometime ago the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally visited the Oesong Staple Food Plant and highly praised the functionaries there for having built it up cosily and modernly. And he gave the orientation and showed concrete ways for setting up more of similar plants in all parts of the country in the future.

Our women are filled with a firm resolve to repay with loyalty the profound solicitude of the fatherly Leader, who saw to it that the nurseries and kindergartens were housed in the best buildings in factories and rural villages and that the workday of the working women with many children was reduced to six hours so that they might fully enjoy rest and a cultured life while receiving wages for eight hour day and who took measures to free the women from the heavy burden of household work.

**Kim Gyu Dok**

The modernly-furnished Oesong Staple Food Plant greatly lessens the household chores of women Photo by Kim Hyong Jin

# The 23rd Convention of Chilean Socialist Party Adopts Resolution on Solidarity with Korean People

A resolution on solidarity with the Korean people was adopted at the 23rd Convention of the Chilean Socialist Party held recently, according to a report from Santiago.

The resolution expressed full support and solidarity for the Korean people in their cause of struggle for the independent unification of the country and the complete victory of socialism.

The resolution said:

The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its new war provocation manoeuvres in Korea are the main obstacle to the Korean unification and a great menace to the world peace and security.

The Convention vehemently denounces the illegal occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its provocative manoeuvres against the northern half of the Republic and strongly demands the immediate, unconditional and complete withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea as the prerequisite for the unification of Korea.

The Convention expresses unreserved support and solidarity for the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people in their just struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from South Korea and unifying the country independently and peacefully on a democratic principle without interference of any outside forces.

The resolution continued:

Once again declaring that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the sole legitimate government representing the will of the entire Korean people, the Convention sternly denounces the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of South Korea who are kept alive with the help of the U.S. imperialist bayonet and who zealously serve the U.S. imperialists in the policy of aggression and war and perpetrate fascist repression of the South Korean patriots and people.

The Convention warmly congratulates the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people that, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, have converted in a brief span of time their country into a powerful socialist industrial state with a powerful independent national economy, brilliant national culture and invincible defence power and wishes them greater victory in the sacred struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the cause of unification of the fatherland.

The Convention also highly appreciates the principled and resolute stand invariably maintained by the Workers' Party of Korea in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle and in the international communist and working-class movement and expresses the firm belief that the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, make a great contribution to the struggle against the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism and for the promotion of the world revolution.

(KCNA)

# Appeal to the Crew of the Ships of All Countries of the World

**The seamen of foreign ships anchored in Chongjin Port held a joint meeting on January 21 protesting against and denouncing the U.S. imperialists' aggressive acts against Korea and adopted an appeal to the crew of the ships of all countries of the world, which calls upon them to wage a staunch struggle resolutely opposing the introduction into South Korea of various strategic materials including nuclear weapons by the U.S. imperialists for a new war of aggression in Korea and boycotting the marine transportation of war material to South Korea.**

**Follows the full text of the appeal adopted at the meeting:**

We, the crew staying in Chongjin Port, address this message to the crew of ships of all countries throughout the world, while expressing our profound solidarity with the grandiose struggle of the Korean people fighting for the socialist construction and the independent unification of the fatherland, upholding the programmatic report of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

During our stay in Chongjin Port we have come to clearly realize that the Korean people, under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, have made tremendous achievements in all the political, economic, cultural and other fields of life.

Today the Korean people have brought about a great change of turning their country into an advanced socialist industrial state thanks to the great *Juche* idea of Premier Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution, and his wise leadership.

However, South Korea trampled down by U.S. imperialism and its stooge the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, has turned into a living hell owing to the colonial policy of U.S. imperialism.

Due to the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism the Korean people who have lived on the same territory with a single language as a homogeneous nation historically are suffering from a calamity of national split.

U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

Today U.S. imperialism is dragging in the Japanese militarists revived under the aegis of U.S. imperialism in an attempt to execute its policy of war in Korea.

Instead of drawing bitter lessons from the last 3-year-long Korean war and the incidents of the "Pueblo" and the large-size spy plane "EC-121," the U.S. imperialists are shipping a large quantity of war materials into South Korea, kicking up frantic military exercise rackets and frequently perpetrating military provocations along the Military Demarcation Line.

Thus the developments show that a dangerous situation is created in Korea in which war may break out at any moment.

We extend our unreserved support to the struggle of the heroic Korean people who under the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea of the great Leader Premier Kim Il Sung and its embodiment—the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence—are firmly defending the socialist fatherland and reliably safeguarding world peace while pushing ahead with the economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding.

The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism is the main obstacle in the way of the independent national unification of the Korean people and the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the Korean people.

We unanimously consider that for the realisation of the peaceful unification of Korea first of all the U.S. imperialist aggression army, the source of tension and new war in Korea, must be withdrawn out of South Korea at once.

We extend our firm solidarity with the Korean people in the just struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and to realize the unification of the fatherland independently in a peaceful way without any interference of outside forces.

The danger of war created by U.S. imperialism in Korea today constitutes a great menace not only to the Korean people but also to the socialist camp and the revolutionary peoples the world over fighting for freedom and independence.

We staying in Chongjin Port sternly condemn the aggressive war machinations of the U.S. imperialists who are getting frantic to provoke a new war in Korea and strongly protest against the reaggression upon South Korea by Japanese militarism.

We categorically oppose the U.S. imperialists introducing various kinds of war strategic materials including nuclear weapons into South Korea to provoke a new war of aggression in Korea and will fight resolutely against the marine transportation of war material.

We appeal to the crew of ships of all countries throughout the world to join us in our determined struggle with deep solidarity.

Captain V.M. Dudin on behalf of crews M/V "Grodekovo" with U.S.S.R. flag

Captain Nikiforos Nikolaos on behalf of crews M/V "Navmachos" with Greek flag

Captain Pixopoulos Constantino on behalf of crews M/V "Vassiliki Methenitis" with Cyprus flag

Captain Repanis Dim on behalf of crews M/V "Camelia" with Cyprus flag

Captain Aman Jishichiro on behalf of crews M/V "Heiyomaru" with Japanese flag

Port of Chongjin, Korea
21st January, 1971

**Crimes of Arch Traitor Pak Jung Hi**

# Arch Traitor Selling Off Fellow Countrymen as Slaves

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said in regard to the criminal "emigration" and "manpower export" scheme of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet gang:

**"These traitors turned down our offer to take millions of South Korean unemployed into North Korea to give them jobs, and are shipping out our compatriots to European and American countries like a commodity."** (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 193.)

Arch traitor Pak Jung Hi is not merely a dyed-in-the-wool quisling who sells off South Korea without scruple to the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists as their dual colony but also a despicable traitor to the nation, who barters away our fellow countrymen as if commodity to foreign monopoly capitalists.

Upon taking the reins of the puppet regime under the wirepulling of the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, a pack of military gangsters, put up "emigration" and "manpower export" as one of their major policies of treachery to the country and openly auctioned off our compatriots and are still committing such criminal act.

In December 1961, shortly after his usurpation of "power," traitor Pak Jung Hi sent "negotiation groups for emigration" to a number of countries in South America under the catchwords of "relief measure for the unemployed," "acquisition of foreign currency" and the like. In February 1962, he went so far as to set up in the puppet government what is called "overseas emigration committee," a permanent human traffic apparatus, and enact the "overseas emigration law."

After the establishment of the criminal apparatus and the enactment of the evil law, the Pak Jung Hi puppet gang even worked out the "five-year emigration plan" and, during the first "emigration" which began in December 1962, traded off upwards of 13,600 fellow countrymen, as life-long slaves, to plantation owners of Brazil, Paraguay and other South American countries. Along with "emigration," the puppet clique arbitrarily bartered away South Korean workers, technicians and nurses to the West German militarists, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and to Canada, South Vietnam, under the name of "manpower export" from 1963. The number exceeded 16,750 at the end of 1966.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi concocted in November 1965 the "overseas development company," an organ for slave trade, and ran wild with blood-shot eyes to auction off a greater number of compatriots as slaves under such abominable "plans" as the "second five-year emigration plan" and the "five-year manpower export plan."

As a result, the number of South Korean people who were sold off as lifetime slaves by the puppet clique to foreign monopoly capitalists under the criminal signboards of "emigration" and "manpower export," stood at more than 30,000 as of the end of 1966. In 1966 alone, vampirish traitor Pak Jung Hi obtained from the "manpower export" more than 14,800,000 dollars, the fruit of the toil and moil of our compatriots, and squandered the money in armament expansion and personal comfort.

While further recruiting those to be sold off as slaves, the puppet villains broadened their human traffic markets to different parts of the world including Africa and Australia. Thus, South Korean toiling people as many as over 60,000 were sold off to foreign monopoly capitalists as their lifetime slaves by 1968 and more than 8,400 in 1970 alone.

The true colour of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are selling off fellow countrymen as slaves, is revealed all the more glaringly in the fact that they have hurled South Korean puppet troops en masse into the shambles of the aggressive war in South Vietnam as cannon fodder for the U.S. imperialists.

Despite the unanimous protest and denunciation by the Korean people and the world people, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the war servitor of U.S. imperialism, have since 1964 sent over 50,000 young and middle-aged people of South Korea as bullet shields of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army to the battlefields of the shameful aggressive war in South Vietnam where a dog's death awaits them. The puppet clique sent them earlier than any other puppets and satellite countries of U.S. imperialism and the number was the biggest at that, and they have already received 1,000,000,000 dollars for it.

Not content with the dispatch of the puppet troops, traitor Pak Jung Hi, a born-and-bred criminal with a black heart, is again flinging into South Vietnam some 100,000 young and middle-aged people and technicians under the name of "military civilians" and "civil service corps" at the dictates of the U.S. imperialists. But this is, in essence, not different from the dispatch of the puppet troops to Vietnam. If there is any difference, it is that the traitor has only changed the signboard for form's sake to pull the wool over the eyes of the South Korean people who are against the troop dispatch.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi banditis who had bragged that they would obtain foreign currency of 100 million dollars in the whole of 1971 by selling away compatriots made public the so-called "manpower export plan" as a main link in the chain of their country-selling policy at the beginning of this year. Under this "plan," they are again contemplating to trade off more than 6,000 fellow countrymen to foreign monopoly capitalists. Hell-bent on money-making, these miscreants do not hesitate to commit the hair-raising criminal act of cutting internal organs out of dead baby bodies and even gouging out the eyeballs of patients to sell them to foreign countries.

Needless to say, such nefarious criminal doings of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are aimed at implementing the war policy of the U.S. imperialists and securing political "funds" to remain in power for a long term.

All these facts prove again clearly that the Pak Jung Hi thugs are a band of faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism, most wicked traitors to the nation, shameless slave dealers of the 20th century and thrice-cursed quislings.

In the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the most excellent socialist system has been established under the wise leadership of the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, and all people are working, studying and living happily alike free from worries about food, clothing and housing. Even a large number of fellow countrymen who were compelled to live a bitter life in the alien land in the past due to the Japanese imperialist aggressors, are now enjoying a happy life in the bosom of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious socialist fatherland.

The Korean people had lived in one and the same country and land as a single nation from time immemorial. But today quite a number of people in South Korea have been sold out by the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique to foreign monopoly capitalists as lifetime slaves and they are now forced to drudge in abject misery.

The Korean people will never forgive the monstrous crime committed by the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet gangsters against the country and the nation and will certainly make them pay hundreds and thousands of times dearer price for the blood shed by the fellow countrymen.

Kim Byong Sam

# South Korean Revolution Is a National-Liberation, People's Democratic Revolution

In his report on the work of the Central Committee to the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist and brilliant Leader of revolution, elucidated the scientific, strategic and tactical principles guaranteeing the victory of the South Korean revolution and re-clarified the fair and just line and programme of our Party for the unification of the country, on the basis of a clearer definition on the character of the South Korean revolution and its basic task, motive power and target and of a profound analysis and review of the historical experiences in the revolutionary movement in South Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, taught as follows:

**"The South Korean revolution is a national-liberation revolution against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and, at the same time, a people's democratic revolution against the stooges of U.S. imperialism—the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats—and their fascist rule."** ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 79.)

The line of national-liberation, people's democratic revolution in South Korea, the line made clear by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, is the most justified revolutionary line that correctly mirrors the specific features of the development of the Korean revolution as a whole and the lawful requirements of the social and economic development in South Korea.

The South Korean revolution is a regional revolution for liberating one half of our country's territory and more than a half of its population that are held in bondage by the U.S. imperialists, and it is a component part of the Korean revolution as a whole. The South Korean revolution is a continuation of the Korean revolution in accordance with the line of national-liberation, people's democratic revolution, the line advanced for the first time in history by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as far back as the days of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, we carried out to the hilt the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half of the Republic in a brief period of one or two years after liberation, and thus won a resplendent victory in the people's democratic revolution and went over to the socialist revolution.

In South Korea, however, the revolutionary task remains unaccomplished of establishing the people's democratic system by driving out the U.S. imperialists, achieving the national liberation and liquidating the colonial semi-feudal social system.

The South Korean revolution, as a revolution which combines the anti-imperialist, national-liberation task with the anti-feudal, democratic task, proceeding from the lawful requirements of the social and economic development in South Korea itself, is a people's democratic revolution, because it is a revolution in which take part the broadest possible sections of the popular masses under the leadership of the working class and because it is a revolution which is linked up with the socialist revolution aimed at the complete class emancipation of the working people.

South Korea today is a complete colonial military base under the military occupation by U.S. imperialism; it is a colonial semi-feudal society, viewed from social structure.

From the first days of their occupation of South Korea following the termination of World War II, the U.S. imperialists have pursued the policies of colonial enslavement and military aggression, and thus turned it into their colony, their military base for aggression on the northern half of the Republic and the Asian continent.

The South Korean puppet regime is nothing but a tool of U.S. imperialism for the maintenance of its colonial rule, and the U.S. imperialists are the real ruler in South Korea who determines on the home and foreign policies, holds the control of the economy and exercises the prerogative of command over the puppet army.

The U.S. imperialists reorganized part of the socio-economic relations in South Korea in order to secure a more favourable, socio-economic and class foothold for the execution of their policy of colonial subjugation and military aggression in South Korea.

The scoundrels attached prime importance to fostering comprador capitalists by means of granting various "privileges" to them who were to play the role of middleman in the disposal of the surplus goods of the U.S. monopoly capital, guide in the infiltration of private capital, field-agent in the plunder of the resources and local purveyor of certain war materials.

Through the reactionary "agrarian reform" the U.S. imperialists kept intact feudal landlordism in the countryside which was in a serious crisis. In South Korea today, about 100,000 landlords hold 40 per cent of the total arable land and harshly exploit more than 1,400,000 peasant households, or 60 per cent of the total, keeping them in the fetters of the feudal tenancy system.

Further, the U.S. imperialists, having knocked together military fascist elements and pro-American, pro-Japanese lackeys into a gang of reactionary bureaucrats, use it as political foothold of their colonial rule and as a servitor in the execution of their policies of aggression and war. The South Korean puppet regime is a gathering centre of such reactionary forces. The colonial and semi-feudal socio-economic system set up in South Korea is a brake retarding the development of the economy and the democratization of society.

With its way of independent development completely blocked by the U.S. imperialists and comprador capitalists, the national industry in South Korea has gone to rack and ruin totally. Its agriculture, too, is in an acute crisis, utterly declined and deteriorated under the colonial semi-feudal relations of exploitation. The national culture and the beautiful manners and customs peculiar to the Korean people are ruthlessly trampled underfoot and the decadent American way of life is rampant all over South Korean society.

The people are going in rags and suffering from hunger, subjected to double and treble exploitation and oppression, and the unemployed and semi-unemployed accounting for more than half of the labouring population are roaming about the streets from place to place in quest of jobs.

In South Korea medieval darkness reigns and the democratic rights of the people are obliterated lock, stock, and barrel under the harsh military fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are in the service of U.S. imperialism for its policies of aggression and war.

The colonial semi-feudal economic system in South Korea with the resultant economic catastrophe and the wretched social position of the people have sharply worsened the social, class and national contradictions.

The basic contradiction in South Korean society is the contradiction between the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and their accomplices—landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats—on the one hand and, on the other, the workers, peasants and other sections of the people such as progressive student youths, intellectuals, patriotic-minded armymen, patriotic-minded national capitalists and people of small-propertied class.

The South Korean revolution whose task is to do away with this basic contradiction is a national-liberation revolution to eliminate the national contradiction between U.S. imperialism and the South Korean people and, at the same time, a people's democratic revolution to get rid of the contradiction between the stooges of U.S. imperialism—landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats—and the South Korean people.

It is the major task of the South Korean revolution to eliminate the national contradiction between U.S. imperialism and the South Korean people in eradicating the basic contradiction in South Korean society. The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their colonial rule are the main obstacle to the social and economic development in South Korea and the root cause of all the sufferings and misfortunes of the South Korean people. U.S. imperialism is the chieftain who has backed up the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats and who established the tyrannical military fascist dictatorship in South Korea.

From this it follows that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are the target No. 1 of struggle for the South Korean revolution. Without driving out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and abolishing their colonial rule, the South Korean people cannot win national liberation nor can they crush the reactionary forces dependent on the U.S. imperialists, effect the democratization of society and attain their own class emancipation.

Another task of the South Korean revolution is to do away with the class contradiction between the lackeys of U.S. imperialism—landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats—and the South Korean people.

These reactionary forces, in league with the U.S. imperialists, impose a life of colonial slave on the South Korean people including the workers and peasants, cruelly oppress and exploit them and stand in the way of the democratic development of South Korean society.

It is therefore impossible for the South Korean people to liquidate the colonial semi-feudal social system, set up the people's government and attain the democratic development of South Korean society, unless they crush the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats and overthrow the military fascist dictatorship. As seen above, the South Korean revolution organically combines the anti-imperialist, national-liberation task with the task of anti-feudal democratic revolution; it is a revolution which leads the South Korean people to attain national liberation and class emancipation through the fulfilment of the tasks.

Hence, the South Korean revolution is a national-liberation, people's democratic revolution.

The South Korean revolution is a revolution which carries out for the present the task of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and then goes over to socialism, under the steadfast leadership of the working class.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, taught:

**"The motive power of the South Korean revolution is the working class and its reliable ally, the peasantry, and the progressive student youths, intellectuals, patriotic-minded armymen, some patriotic-minded national capitalists and people of small-propertied classes who are opposed to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys."** (Ibid., p. 80.)

Broad sections of patriotic and democratic people who are opposed to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys join in the South Korean revolution, for it is a revolution which aims at fulfilling the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal tasks.

But it is only the working class that can be the leading class of revolution.

The South Korean working class has waged a valiant struggle in the forefront of the revolution ever since the days of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle led by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It suffers from harsher suppression and exploitation than any other classes and strata due to the colonial subjugation by U.S. imperialism and the fascist rule of its stooges. It is the most progressive revolutionary class that has the keenest interests in the revolution and great capacity for union. For its revolutionary spirit it can strengthen the alliance with the peasantry and, on this basis, can rally the broad masses around itself to lead the revolution to a decisive victory.

From the first days of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea, the working class in South Korea has fought most courageously in the van of the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the domestic reactionary forces. It formed the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party with the great *Juche* idea of the brilliant Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung as the sole guiding compass and, under its unified guidance, has steadfastly played its leading role in the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people.

This means that the South Korean revolution will inevitably develop on to the socialist revolution after thorough implementation of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation task and the anti-feudal democratic task.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, taught as follows:

**"Historical experience shows that a people who have got rid of the colonial yoke of imperialism must take the socialist path. ...This alone will enable them to advance dynamically along the short cut to the freedom and happiness of the people and national independence and prosperity without repeating the bitter history of three and distress which capitalism has inevitably gone through."** ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism." p. 40.)

Capitalism has already lived out its days and is racing towards its ruin with every passing day. Socialism and communism represent the bright future of mankind, and it is a law of historical development that all nations go to socialism and communism.

The experience in the fierce anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle since the end of World War II shows that only when the people who have thrown off the imperialist yoke advance toward socialism, can they put a stop to the class exploitation and national oppression, ensure their own genuine freedom and happiness and achieve the complete independence of their country and the prosperity of their nation.

The South Korean people, who have been undergoing all sorts of calamities and tribulations for over 20 years, shackled to U.S. imperialism as soon as they were freed from the colonial yoke of the Japanese imperialists, see this lesson more clearly than anyone else through their personal experiences and through the great changes and ever more prosperous and splendid reality that have been brought about in the northern half of the Republic under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution.

The line of the national-liberation, people's democratic revolution in South Korea, the line laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, correctly reflects the long-cherished desire and revolutionary demand of the South Korean people for chasing out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, attaining the independence of the country and the prosperity of the nation and for building socialism and communism in a unified country.

This line is a further development and enrichment of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the social revolution and the solution to the colonial-national question to meet the requirements of the present times, and it serves as an invincible banner of the entire people in North and South Korea and as an ideological, theoretical and practical weapon in their struggle for the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

At the same time it is a powerful encouragement to all the peoples in the world who have turned out in the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and freedom in our era, an era of worthwhile revolutionary changes.

Today the South Korean revolutionaries and people are fighting with greater vigour along the road of the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland clearly indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of revolution, firmly armed with his great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, and holding him in boundless reverence.

Invincible is the South Korean revolution led by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Li Jip

# U.S. Imperialists, Fiendish Aggressors, Stop Brigandish War of Aggression and Quit Indochina at Once!

## Pyongyang City Mass Meeting Held to Denounce U.S. Imperialists' Criminal Aggression on Indochina

The entire Korean people are vehemently denouncing the U.S. imperialists' criminal manoeuvres to escalate the war of aggression in Indochina.

Citizens of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, held a mass meeting on the evening of February 12 at the Moranbong Theatre to denounce the criminal aggression of the U.S. imperialists against Indochina.

The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the Korean Committee of Anti-U.S. Imperialist Struggle for Supporting Vietnam and the Pyongyang City People's Committee. The meeting hall was packed to capacity with a large number of working people, People's Armymen and students in the city.

Attending the meeting were Comrades Chong Jun Taek and Yang Hyong Sop; Ministers of the Cabinet; Chon Chang Chol, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; and responsible functionaries of government organs and working people's organizations and generals of the Korean People's Army.

Invited to the meeting were Vu Ngoc Ho, Ambassador of the Republic of South Vietnam, Le Dong, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Ching Chhun Leang, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Cambodia under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea in our country.

Chon Chang Chol, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, made a speech at the meeting.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists sent to southern Laos tens of thousands of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, South Vietnamese puppet troops, Laotian right-wing puppet troops and reactionary Thai troops to launch a large-scale attack on the liberated areas, he said: This is a naked encroachment on the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality of Laos and a wanton violation of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos. This is also a grave menace to peace and security in Indochina and Asia and a vicious challenge to the progressive peoples of Asia and the rest of the world who unanimously demand that the U.S. imperialists take their blood-stained hands of aggression off Indochina.

He went on:

I, together with the entire Korean people, vehemently condemn with surging indignation the U.S. imperialists who are expanding the war of aggression in Laos on a new scale, as the ringleader of aggression and war and the common enemy of the peoples of Indochina and the rest of the world and strongly denounce with bitter anger the U.S. imperialist aggressors for their desperate manoeuvres to escalate the war of aggression in Indochina.

We fully support the February 7 appeal and February 8 statement of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front and the statements of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam which manifested their firm determination to frustrate all the military adventures of U.S. imperialism and surely win complete victory.

The speaker quoted the following words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people: **"In an endeavour to cover up their policy of Asian aggression, the present U.S. rulers are clamouring much about a sort of change in their policy. But there has been, and can be, no change in the aggressive policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists in Asia. The only change, if any, is that their aggressiveness and craftiness have increased further."**

Noting that the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have taken the adventurous road of expanding the war of aggression on a new scale are engaged in all sorts of crafty manoeuvres to cover up their sinister moves, the speaker stressed:

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must immediately discontinue the brigandish war of aggression in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia and withdraw at once from this area, taking along their aggressor troops and the troops of their satellite countries and puppets.

The Korean people will as ever actively support and encourage the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples with might and main till they win an ultimate victory in their war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation, he declared.

Then he denounced the U.S. imperialists for scheming to provoke a new war behind the deceptive advertisement of "U.S. army reduction" in South Korea and zealously drawing the Japanese militarists in the manoeuvres to unleash a new war in Korea.

A dangerous situation has been created in our country, in which a war may break out at any moment owing to the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war, he said.

Our people have built up our country into an independent socialist power under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, and the South Korean people are vigorously waging the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle, he pointed out, and said with emphasis:

If the U.S. imperialists, refusing to see this stark reality, force a new war upon us, our people and People's Army that are under the wise guidance of the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategist-genius, and have inherited the revolutionary traditions established by him will certainly wipe out the rascals at one stroke.

The speaker exposed the nature of the so-called "Nixon doctrine" and quoted the teaching of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung:

**"The peoples of Korea, China, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia suffering directly from U.S. imperialist aggression and all other revolutionary countries in Asia should further consolidate the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front, wage a forceful anti-U.S. joint struggle to deal a more powerful collective counterstroke at the U.S. imperialist aggression on Asia."**

Today the Asian peoples have grown into a great revolutionary force of our era burying imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, he noted, and emphasized: Though the U.S. imperialists are bluffing now, they will certainly be chased out of South Korea, Taiwan, South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and the rest of Asia when all the Asian peoples making revolution join in dealing collective blows and bringing pressure to bear upon them.

Then the floor was taken by representatives of all strata.

Vu Ngoc Ho, Ambassador of the Republic of South Vietnam, spoke next.

In the name of the South Vietnamese people he expressed profound thanks to respected and beloved Premier Kim Il Sung and to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the public organizations of Korea and the brotherly Korean people for rendering invariable, resolute sympathy and support, sincere and precious assistance to them in all respects.

Denouncing the U.S. imperialists for continuously bombing some areas of North Vietnam and expanding and intensifying their war of aggression in Cambodia and Laos, the ambassador said: This only sets ablaze the revolutionary spirit of the peoples of the three countries of Indochina and further strengthens their militant solidarity.

He went on:

The South Vietnamese people will steadily expand the already-made great battle successes shoulder to shoulder with the indomitable Laotian and Cambodian peoples, hold fast to the stand of positive offensive and closely co-operate with them on all the battlefields of Indochina to carry on the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation till the final victory, deal blows at the enemies so that the U.S. army may be driven out to the last one and all its puppet troops and puppet regimes be demolished, completely frustrate the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war for "making the Indochinese fight the Indochinese," the embodiment of the "Nixon doctrine," and thus actively contribute to the struggle for annihilating the common enemy and to the cause of defending peace in Indochina, Asia and the rest of the world.

The peoples of the three countries of Indochina are gaining confidence from their united strength and conviction of complete victory and from the lofty spirit of the people of Korea, their solid rear, and of the socialist countries, their vast and reliable rear, and of the world revolutionary people and of the peoples who love peace and justice, the ambassador declared.

Then he expressed full support to the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent unification of the fatherland.

He was followed by Le Dong, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

He resolutely denounced the U.S. imperialists for attempting to perpetrate new adventurous manoeuvres against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam while frantically conducting their criminal aggressive operations in the territory of Laos.

The expansion of the aggressive war in Laos by the U.S. imperialists can never save from bankruptcy their policy of "Vietnamization" of the war and the notorious "Nixon doctrine" for "making the Indochinese fight the Indochinese," and it will only result in further strengthening the militant solidarity of the 50 million Indochinese peoples, he said.

He went on:

In active response to the December 10, 1970 appeal of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people who are carrying into effect the sacred testament of President Ho Chi Minh are renewing their firm determination to vigorously step up socialist construction in the powerful North, successfully fulfil the duty to the front and make combat preparations to fight better to completely smash the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war manoeuvres no matter when and where and in what form and with what force the scoundrels may jump at us.

The Vietnamese people, true to the joint declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, are filled with the determination to completely defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges in any adversity, firmly uniting with the fraternal Laotian and Cambodian peoples.

Noting that the Korean people, following the teachings of respected and beloved Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung, always give resolute and powerful support and precious assistance in all respects to the Vietnamese people and other Indochinese peoples in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, he conveyed the sincere gratitude of the Vietnam Workers' Party and the Vietnamese Government and people to respected and beloved Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung and to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK.

He concluded his speech by shouting "Long live respected and beloved Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and the most intimate friend of the Vietnamese people!"

Ching Chhun Leang, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Cambodia under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea, also spoke.

He extended, in the name of the fighting Cambodian people and government, the most wholehearted thanks to His Excellency great Marshal Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who arranged this grand militant mass meeting and always renders support, material and moral, to the fighting Cambodian people and other Indochinese peoples.

Pointing out that thanks to the wise leadership of His Excellency great Marshal Kim Il Sung and his revolutionary *Juche* idea Korea has already been turned into a socialist industrial state with complete political sovereignty, powerful independent national economy, strong defence potentials, and brilliant national culture, he said:

I take this opportunity to express with boundless joy our firm conviction that the fraternal Korean people, under the wise leadership of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of revolution, will fulfil ahead of schedule their plan for this year, the first year of the grand Six-Year Plan, drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, certainly unify their country and establish a unified government headed by His Excellency great Marshal Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

He pointed in detail to the fact that guided by the just policy of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and illustrious Leader of Cambodia, the Cambodian people and the Liberation Armed Forces of the National United Front of Kampuchea are inflicting heavy setbacks, military and political, upon the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and achieving great results in the war of resistance against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The people and the People's Liberation Armed Forces of Cambodia commanding the support of the peoples of the whole world who love freedom, peace and justice are confirming their determination as never before to completely wipe out the U.S. imperialists in the world, firmly standing on the side of the comrades-in-arms of Indochina.

In conclusion he shouted:

Long live the militant solidarity between the Indochinese peoples and the Korean people!

Long live great Marshal Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution!

Down with U.S. imperialism, the common enemy!

Attendants of the Pyongyang city mass meeting denouncing the U.S. imperialist criminal aggression on Indochina

# Send Back Unconditionally and without Delay the Pilot and Plane of Korean People's Army That Made Emergency Landing in South Korea

### Pakistani Organization for Asian-African People's Solidarity Denounces South Korean Puppet Clique for Their Scheme to Forcibly Detain the Pilot of Korean People's Army

The Pakistani Organization for Asian-African People's Solidarity sent a letter of protest to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on January 28, denouncing them for their manoeuvre to forcibly detain the pilot of the Korean People's Army who had made an emergency landing in South Korea, according to a report from Islamabad.

It is a well-known fact, the letter of protest pointed out, that it was in an area south of the Military Demarcation Line that a plane of the Korean People's Army made an emergency landing on December 3 last year after losing the course and circling around during a high-altitude practice flight due to the adverse weather conditions.

In this connection, even the South Korean puppet clique admitted that the plane of the Korean People's Army made an emergency landing in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line and, moreover, sent to the side of the Korean People's Army a notice that the pilot was safe, the letter of protest said. And it exposed and condemned the South Korean puppet clique who have not yet sent back the pilot and the plane, distorting the fact in false phrases to make it appear that the pilot of the Korean People's Army "defected."

The letter of protest stressed: The fact that the South Korean puppet clique are still unable to make public the whole detail about the so-called "defection" of the pilot bespeaks that the pilot is determinedly struggling to return to his socialist fatherland.

The problem can be solved only by sending back the pilot and his plane, since the South Korean puppet clique admitted that the pilot had made an emergency landing, the letter of protest emphasized, and noted:

We, on behalf of the honest-minded Pakistani people, strongly demand that the pilot and plane that made an emergency landing should be sent back unconditionally and without delay.

If the South Korean puppet clique refuse to send back the pilot and the plane at once and persist in their scheme to forcibly detain them, they will not be able to escape a powerful blow from the Pakistani people and the peoples of the whole world.

# Warmly Hail National Holiday of the Nepalese People

On February 18 Nepal marks the 20th anniversary of the proclamations of a constitutional monarchy which gave an end to the reactionary Rana feudal regime.

On this significant day, the Korean people extend warm felicitations and greetings to the friendly Nepalese people.

The proclamation of the constitutional monarchy in Nepal in February 18, 1951, was an event of great significance in the life of her people who had been languishing under the tyrannical rule of the British colonialists and the Rana military dictatorship, their stooges.

Since the proclamation of the constitutional monarchy, the Nepalese people have unfolded a strenuous struggle to liquidate the grim aftermath of the British colonialists' rule and of the Rana military dictatorial regime's reactionary and anti-popular policies and to further consolidate national independence.

The Nepalese people have already carried out many economic plans and thus attained remarkable successes in developing the national economy. New progress has been registered in education, culture, public health service and other domains, too.

The Korean people rejoice over the achievements made by the Nepalese people in their struggle for consolidating national independence and attaining the country's independent development against imperialism and colonialism, and congratulate them on their successes.

Today, the Nepalese people, under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, support the oppressed peoples in their anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle, particularly our people in their just struggle for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and achieving national unification independently.

The U.S.-led imperialists are now saying that they "respect" other peoples' "independence" and "freedom." But their heart is black in actuality. Under the signboard of "peace," "friendship" and "aid," they worm their way into new-born independent countries by wily and crafty means for aggression, meddle in their internal affairs, and bribe the reactionaries and let them commit sabotages and stage coup d'etat.

The Korean people are full of a firm revolutionary determination to resolutely fight against U.S. imperialism till the final victory, strengthening solidarity with the Nepalese people and other anti-imperialist, peace-loving, progressive peoples of the world, particularly the revolutionary peoples in Asia who are fighting imperialism.

In his telegram of greetings sent to His Majesty Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of the Kingdom of Nepal, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, pointed out:

**"The Korean people actively support the Nepalese people in their struggle for consolidating national independence and achieving the country's independent development against imperialism and colonialism, and rejoice in their successes. I am convinced that the relations of friendship and co-operation already established between our two countries will further expand and develop in future, and wish your country prosperity."**

The peoples of Korea and Nepal, though far away from each other geographically, are closely linked with each other for the community of their position in the past that they were both subjected to a bitter life by the imperialists and colonialists, and for the common aim of the anti-imperialist struggle they are waging today. The relations of friendship and co-operation between the two peoples are developing day by day.

The Korean people will, in future, too, exert all efforts for further strengthening their ties of friendship with the Nepalese people.

We heartily wish fresh successes to the Nepalese people in their struggle against imperialism and for building a sovereign, independent state.

# Final Victory Belongs to the Fighting Guatemalan People

Every year the revolutionary peoples of the world significantly observe February 6 as the "day of solidarity with the Guatemalan people" who fight for genuine independence against the U.S. imperialist intervention.

On the day that comes round this year, the Korean people express militant solidarity with the Guatemalan people who are waging an active struggle to smash the U.S. imperialists and the pro-American dictatorial regime, their agent.

Guatemala lost its abundant resources and wealth and became a poor country on account of the U.S. imperialists' policy of subjugation and brigandish predatory acts over a long period. Now, the people of this country have risen up in the struggle against the double and treble exploitation and oppression by the U.S. imperialists and the pro-American, reactionary dictatorial regime.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of revolution, taught as follows:

**"...The liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples cannot emerge victorious without using revolutionary violence to crush foreign imperialists and overthrow the reactionary dictatorial machinery of the exploiting classes at home that work hand in glove with them. It is imperative to meet violence with violence and crush counter-revolutionary armed forces with revolutionary armed forces."** ("Let Us Promote the World Revolution, Holding High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism, the Banner of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," p. 256.)

Through their long-drawn struggle, the Guatemalan revolutionaries and people have realized keenly that only with violence can they knock down U.S. imperialism and its stooges. In February 1962, they raised the first gun report for the anti-U.S. imperialist, anti-dictatorship struggle under the militant slogan "Victory for Guatemala, or Death!" In 1963 patriotic armed organizations fighting in various parts of the country were merged and, later, in 1968 revolutionary organizations fighting against U.S. imperialism and the pro-American dictatorial regime were integrated into the Guatemalan Rebellion Armed Forces along one and the same politico-military line, with the result that the armed struggle of the people in this country gained in strength, entering a new, higher stage in its development.

Today, the Guatemalan Rebellion Armed Forces, having come out of the guerilla bases in the Sierra de las Minas, are actively extending the flames of struggle to mountains, villages and towns, concentrating the spearhead of attack on the U.S. imperialists.

The valiant struggle of the Guatemalan Rebellion Armed Forces and patriotic people is shaking the U.S. imperialist domination and the pro-American dictatorial regime to the very foundations and striking terror into the hearts of the enemies.

The Korean people actively support the anti-U.S. imperialist, anti-dictatorship struggle of the Guatemalan people and rejoice over the successes in their struggle.

The U.S. imperialists, the most heinous enemy of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and target No. 1 in their struggle, are now making every desperate effort to quell the ever-mounting anti-U.S. imperialist, anti-dictatorship struggle of the Guatemalan people. But it is a ridiculous, vain attempt. The Guatemalan Rebellion Armed Forces, which have been steeled and have grown stronger in the flames of arduous struggle attended with trying ordeals, are filled with a firm determination to fight unyieldingly under the uplifted banner of the anti-U.S. imperialist, anti-dictatorship armed struggle till the final victory and are waging the sacred war ever more fiercely to defeat the enemy.

The resolute, anti-U.S. imperialist, anti-dictatorship struggle of the Guatemalan people and the Rebellion Armed Forces will surely be crowned with final victory with the active support and encouragement from the revolutionary peoples of the world.

# Firm Militant Solidarity with South African People in Their Just Liberation Struggle

February 7 is the day of solidarity with the South African people in their struggle against the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and the Vorster white racist band and for national independence.

On this day the Korean people resolutely condemn the U.S. and British imperialists and the Vorster racists for their brutal apartheid against and atrocious massacre of the South African people and extend militant solidarity to the South African people who are waging a valiant anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle.

As is known, the South African white racist gang, backed and encouraged by the U.S.-led imperialists, are now savagely suppressing the liberation struggle of the South African people and committing medieval barbarities against them, while carrying on openly the cruel apartheid. Owing to the rigorous apartheid and cold-blooded repression by the racist gangsters, today South Africa has been reduced literally to a huge prison and slaughter-house to Africans.

The diabolical apartheid is enforced in South-West Africa, too, under the illegal occupation of the South African racists. There the racists are brutally repressing and butchering the natives. They are also assisting in every way the Smith racists who are trying frantically to throttle the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people.

The criminal apartheid and cruel repression by the South African Vorster band and other white racists against Africans are the direct outcome of the U.S. imperialists' nefarious aggressive scheme designed to strangle the ever-mounting national-liberation struggle of the African people and realize their ambition of aggression in Africa.

The U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of racism, have historically enslaved and slaughtered African natives and today enforce the barbarous racial discrimination against and relentlessly repress the coloured races in their country and other parts of the world. They are providing the South African and Southern Rhodesian racists with latest lethal weapons of various types and funds to put them to racist outrages against Africans.

They are letting their subordinate allies—the British imperialists, West German revanchists and Japanese militarists—and satellite countries and puppets actively support the white racists in their barbarities. In spite of protest and condemnation from the African people and the broad world public, the British imperialists, with the backing of U.S. imperialism, are strengthening more than ever their military tie-up with the South African white racist band, openly prattling about the "unconditional export" of lethal weapons to the Vorster clique.

Even the puppet clique of Pak Jung Hi, the most faithful jackal of U.S. imperialism and the traitor forsaken by the Korean people, are rendering every assistance to the South African and Southern Rhodesian racist bands, promoting "friendly relations" with these human butchers.

All facts clearly show that U.S. imperialism is the ringleader of racism, the chieftain in maintaining and fostering racism as an instrument of aggression and colonialism, and the most heinous enemy of the African and world people.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"Where there is oppression, there always is resistance. It is inevitable that the oppressed peoples should fight for their emancipation."** (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 521.)

Together with the Zimbabwe and Namibian peoples, the South African people are now fighting with arms in their hands, with a resolve not to die a worthless death as slaves of racism but die a glorious death in the battle for dignity of human being and the country's freedom and liberation.

The armed struggle and other forms of struggles of the peoples in South Africa and other parts of this continent are gaining in scope and strength as the days go by against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for national liberation and independence. Militant solidarity of the entire African people with the just struggles is strengthening as never before. And the struggles are enjoying daily increasing support and encouragement from our people and other progressive peoples of the world.

The just liberation struggle of the South African people will certainly be crowned with final victory.

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